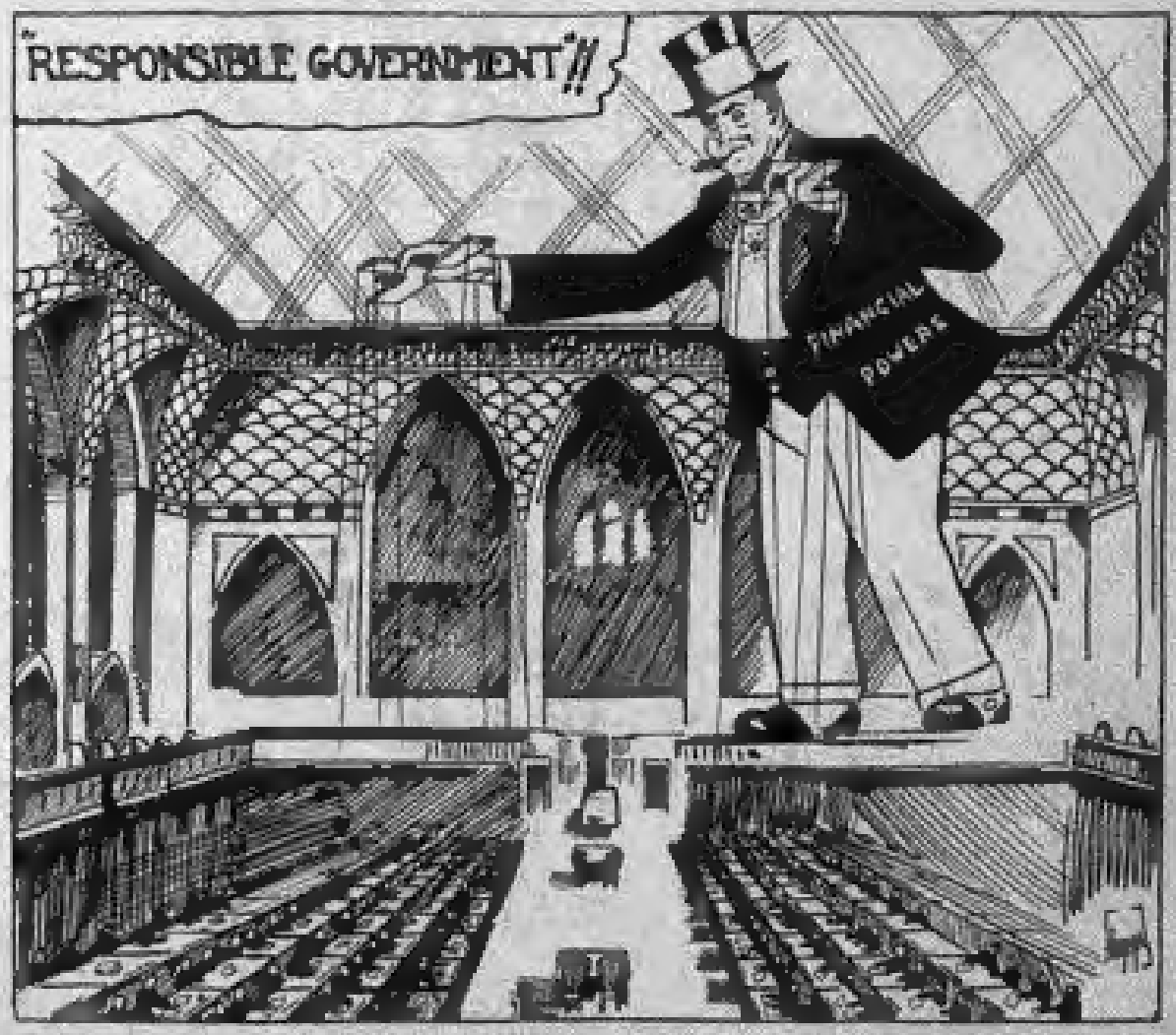
THE U.F.A.

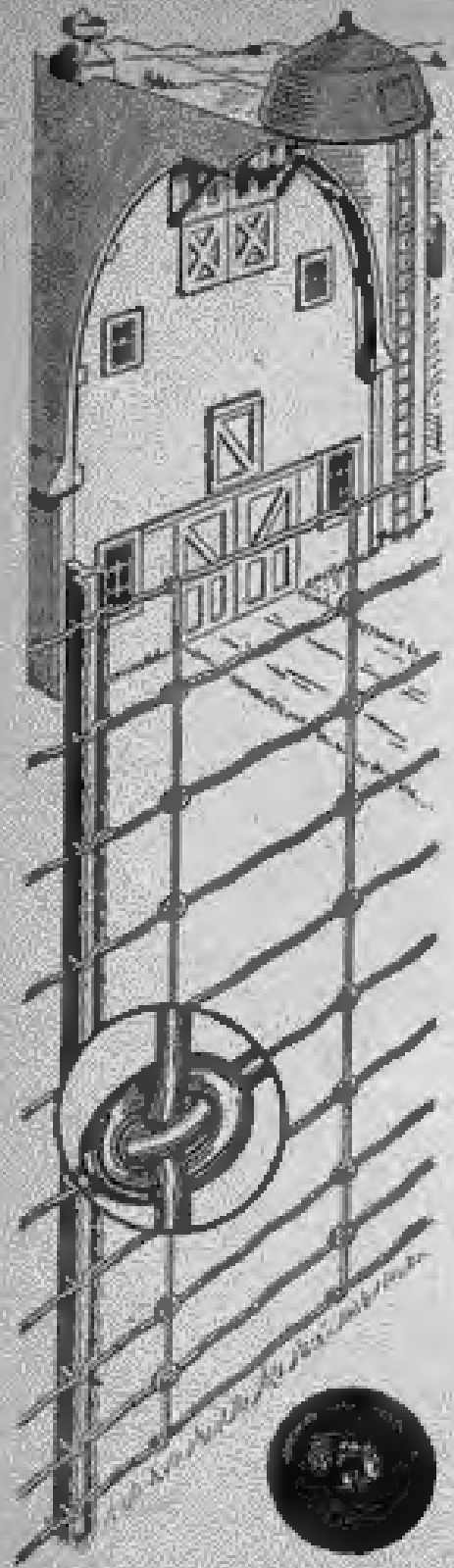
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA × THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. 11 CALGARY, ALBERTA, MAY 2nd, 1932 No. 7



"I ask the House who is the Government of this country and whether or not they feel comfortable under a financial system whereby our banking institutions can dictate the policies of our Governments."—*W. G. Weir M.P., House of Commons, April 21st, 1932.*

(The Gardiner-Woodsworth sub-amendment to the Budget, urging the nationalization of the financial system, was voted down in the House of Commons last week. Conservatives and Liberals joined forces to oppose it. See pages 5, 6 and 7.)



Make-up Apollo and Apollo Keystone Copper Steel Galvanized Plain—Galvannealed Plain

Zinc Insulated Fences

No Extra Cost

Pure Zinc is bonded to every wire of every rod of "OJIBWAY" Zinc Insulated Copper Bearing, galvanized steel wire fence.

Copper resists rust. "OJIBWAY" Copper Bearing wire used throughout our fence guarantees added years of service on your fence investment.

Made in various styles to meet every farm requirement and guaranteed to outlast or equal any fence made of same size wires and used under like conditions.

Fertile soil . . plentiful acres . . unstinted labor . . will not alone assure prosperity. Good fence is the foundation of balanced farming.

"BANNER" Steel Posts

For economy and endurance erect "OJIBWAY" Farm Fence on "BANNER" Steel Posts. Built like a railroad rail. Large Slit Wing Anchor Plate roots the post permanently into the ground. Dirt Set End and Corner Posts . . no cement . . no post hole digging. Easy to haul and drive.

See your nearest dealer, or write us direct.

MADE IN CANADA

by

CANADIAN STEEL CORPORATION
LIMITED

TRINITY AND LOGAN AVENUE — WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

SUBSCRIPTION

One Year.....$1.00

Single Copies.....10 cents

Make remittances by money order or postal note. We cannot accept responsibility for currency forwarded through the mail.

Change of Address.—When ordering a change of address the former as well as the present address should be given; otherwise the alteration cannot be made.

CIRCULATION

Average net paid circulation, six months ending April 1st, 1931..... 46,137

Managing Director
DONALD F. PARKINSON

THE
U.F.A.

Published on the 1st of each month by
THE U.F.A. LIMITED
Longmoor Building
CALGARY, ALBERTA

Official Organ of
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA
THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL
THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL
THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL
THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE
THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE SEED POOL

Editor
W. NORMAN SMITH

ADVERTISING

(Commercial Display).....50c per agate line ($8.00 per inch)

No discount for time or space.

Classified.....2c per word prepaid

New copy must reach us 10 days in advance of publication to insure insertion.

No advertisements taken for liquor, patent medicine, or speculative investment schemes. None other than reliable advertisements will be knowingly accepted. Readers will confer a favor by advising us promptly of unsatisfactory dealings with advertisers.

ADVERTISING MANAGER
A. M. SHARPE

Eastern Representative: B. 2422

Vol. 11 CALGARY, ALBERTA, MAY 2nd, 1932 No. 7

Principal Contents

	Page
"Responsible Government" (Cartoon)	1
Editorial	2
News of the Organization	4
Co-operative Committee's Bulletin	4
Power to Cancel Tax Penalties	5
Flashes from the Budget Debate	6
Notes by the Way	7
The Dawn of a New Social Order	8
"The League for Social Reconstruction"	9
Alberta Wheat Pool Section	10
Hon. Mr. Stevens Defends Pool	11
Per Capita Wheat Consumption	14
The World of Wheat	16
Issue Public Ownership of Broadcasting	17
Interests of the United Farm Women	18
U.F.A. Junior Branch	20
Financial Record of the U.F.A. Government	22
News from Head Office Alberta Livestock Pool	27
Effect of Subsidies on Prices	28
Comparison of Income Tax in Provinces	29
Warlike Preparations in Far East	30

EDITORIAL

FINANCIAL DICTATORSHIP

During the past few years, and especially since the industrial machinery of all the highly developed states of the world went into reverse gear in 1929, the dictatorship of financial institutions over political governments has come out into the open. The so-called Invisible Government has become plainly visible, and exercises its authority without any serious attempt at concealment.

The dictatorship has long existed. In Victorian times Gladstone, when Prime Minister of Britain, complained that the Bank of England which "had seats in Parliament," was his tenacious antagonist on almost every occasion. "The hinge of the whole situation," he declared, "was . . . . that the Government itself was not to be a substantive power in matters of finance, but was to leave the money power supreme and unquestioned."

It is only in recent years, however, that the control of political governments has been exercised in the full light of day. It was so exercised when a director of the Bank of England caused the Government of Australia to put into effect a financial policy of which it disapproved—and brought the Commonwealth into line with other parts of the world where privation in the midst of plenty has become general, and national and international well-being have been sacrificed as votive offerings on the altar of orthodox finance.

It was so exercised when in 1931 a British Government which was unwilling to accept every demand in a bankers' ultimatum, fell. It has been so during the present year in Canada, when Governments of several Provinces have felt it necessary to pay extortionate rates of interest on partially tax free bonds, because, no doubt, in their judgment, to decline the terms offered would have brought even more serious consequences to the communities for whose welfare they are responsible.

It was so when Canadian banks, whose own position had already been safeguarded by the Dominion Government, delivered an ultimatum to the Government of Manitoba, demanding that the Government abandon the Provincial Savings Bank as a condition of obtaining temporary accommodation. It was so when the banks, usurping the function of the Premier and the Cabinet, who are responsible to the electors, ordered Premier Bracken to call the Legislature together within two weeks to pass legislation which they demanded. And while there is some dispute as to what actually occurred in certain interviews between Premier Bracken and the Prime Minister of Canada, the fact remains, whatever the reason, that the Dominion Government, which had guaranteed the position of the chartered banks against loss in this matter, as well as the position of private interests engaged in the Beauharnois project, failed to take action when by similar means it could have saved the publicly owned institution of Manitoba.

Since power over financial policy and the consequent control of industry rests with an irresponsible financial dictatorship, it is legitimate to ask whether dictatorship has been beneficently exercised. An examination of the conditions prevailing today throughout the Western world provides the answer. A financial system, a financial policy, which fails to provide for the distribution of the products of industry, which makes possible the rapid extension of poverty and destitution in the midst of plenty has manifestly failed. We are not unmindful of the fact that the situation is complicated by tariffs, by international jealousies, and by other factors. But in the modern world these are in large measure subsidiary. They become important because of the existence of a financial and economic system which fails to distribute purchasing power to the mass of consumers adequate to the acquirement of the goods produced. The Great War itself, as President Wilson, Marshal Foch and numerous British Statesmen have recognized, was essentially the outcome of economic warfare between the nations which the existing system makes inevitable.

A financial and economic system, a financial and economic policy, which fails to provide for the distribution of the products of industry to those who

(Continued on page 30)

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

Co-operative Committee's Bulletin

Gratifying advances in co-operative organization have been made during the winter months. Now is the time to be laying plans for further extension during the summer.

Last summer at several constituency and district conventions resolutions were placed on record in favor of co-operative organization on the Coronation plan. Definite action to incorporate and carry out the intentions is yet to be taken is some instances.

At the present time there are several cases of groups of Locals taking steps to organize. There is no minimum number. We suggest, however, that there are certain kinds of bulk commodities which can be handled to advantage if the co-operative organization is large enough to take car lot shipments. *There are many groups of Locals in the Province as yet unorganized which could have saved the farmers of the district a thousand dollars by ordering a 5,000 gallon car of Red Head lubricating oils. At High River, Calgary, Olds, Red Deer and Lacombe this was accomplished.*

Four of our larger co-operative associations are now at work pooling orders for drum car quantities of about 2,800 gallons per car. Shipments received in that way require less elaborate organization and can be more easily financed than in tank car quantities. The saving is substantial.

Farm Stations Being Erected

Inexpensive drum stations are being erected by and for our constituency co-operative associations. From these and the plants of Great West Distributors in Calgary, Edmonton, Turner Valley (East Crest) and Coutts, and the bulk stations of the Alberta Oil Consumers Co-operative; also through other connections, we are now in a position to give service to large areas of the Province. By means of a fleet of tank trucks carrying 1,200 to 2,000 gallons each of fuel oils of the various gravities practically all areas traversed by main and district highways can be reached.

Patronage Dividend

The accounting department of Central Office is now at work on the patronage dividend returns for the quarter ending April 30th. It takes time to complete amounts owing on many thousands of orders covering oils, greases, gasoline, tractor fuel, paints, tires, tubes, batteries, flour, mill feeds, poultry supplies, hay and grass seeds, formaldehyde, gopher poisons, coal, posts, etc., etc.

The Co-operative Committee is definitely committed to the principle of paying a patronage dividend. The more experience our co-operative groups have, the fewer the mistakes made and the greater the dividend returns. The amounts paid to some Locals will put more money in the treasury than there has been for many years.

We offer the suggestion that when considering the distribution of these dividends Locals should make sure that the meeting and the purpose of the meeting is properly announced, so that all who have participated in the buying may have part in the disposition of the money. We also suggest that every effort should be made to build up membership. Even though times are hard, our farmers will join the association when they see that they are being helped to make a living.

The stronger the Local and the Co-operatives and the Association become, the greater our power to do something for each other. *There are many farmers who have saved more than a life membership fee in a single purchase this spring.* There are numbers of Local secretaries who are rejoicing at a fine paid-up membership though they have not solicited a single member. Farmers in many districts have been calling on the Local secretary and applying for membership. Numbers of others have personally visited Central Office and paid membership dues here. Some have joined as members at large, not being resident close enough to an organized Local.

EDMONTON DISTRICT, ATTENTION!

Special Offer up to May 15th

Edmonton district U.F.A. Locals and members please note:

The campaign of the month of March for tank car orders to be filled at Edmonton of Red Head lubricating oils failed to fully materialize on account of winter weather and drifted roads.

In consideration of the work of canvassing and organizing which was then undertaken the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee is now making a special offer. All members placing orders on or before the 10th of May or accepting delivery and paying for the same before May 15th will receive an immediate discount of ten per cent on the full drum list price in addition to the usual patronage dividend paid to the credit of the member in his Local U.F.A.

On the strength of our campaign large quantities of oil were forwarded to Edmonton by Great West Distributors. Delivery can now be made immediately at their plant. Orders may be forwarded to either Great West Distributors, Tegler Building, Edmonton, or U.F.A. Co-operative Conference, Loughead Building, Calgary.

Turner Valley Naphtha

Farmers desiring to truck their own supplies of tractor fuel from Turner Valley are hereby notified that supplies at the regular Turner Valley price plus tax can be obtained at the East Crest well at Hartel on the gravelled road five miles south of Black Diamond. Ask for the U.F.A. representative at Great West Distributors' office at the well. Do not forget to give your name and that of your Local U.F.A. to the Great West Distributors man when making your purchase so as to obtain a patronage dividend for your Local.

St. Paul Organized

Organization of "The St. Paul District U.F.A. Co-operative Association, Ltd." was completed a few days ago. Word to this effect was received on April 29th from J. A. Langlois, secretary-treasurer, in a letter to the Vice-President. The decision to organize was arrived at unanimously at a delegate meeting of Locals covering the territory in which the new co-operative will operate. The association, it is anticipated, will be able to effect large savings for its members. Business has already been done by the Locals of which it is comprised, through the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee in Calgary, in the purchase of formaldehyde, grass seed and batteries.

Have you sent in your contribution to the Junior Conference Fund?

To U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Members in Athabasca

A Message of Thanks for Assistance

On behalf of the Athabasca District Association I extend to all members of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. and to our many friends and sympathizers, the sincere thanks of the board of directors of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Athabasca District Association, and to the following Locals and members for their financial assistance: George Lake, Opal, Bon Accord, North Bank and Vilna; to Henry Dumaine, John B. Scott, Henry Burke, Iron River P.O.; W. S. Scott, Leonard; Mr. Markstead, Elk Point; to the following for their valuable co-operation: Fred Mawson, Vilna; J. A. Langlois, St. Paul; Archie McCormac, Waspite; Andrew Rath, Bon Accord; and Mr. McQuaig of Colinton.

I regret that lack of space does not permit mention of all members and Locals individually, and extend to all our sincere thanks for their valuable services and co-operation.

Sincerely yours,

D. MACLACHLAN,
U.F.A. Director, Athabasca.

At a recent meeting Fawcett U.F.A. Local appointed a trustee to represent them in the Pembina Co-operative Association; and plans were made for the purchase of three acres of land, for a community playground and site of a new community hall. Ted Norris gave a splendid address on weed and weed control. Officers for the current year are M. Nelson, president; H. C. Bell, vice-president, and James Godwin, secretary.

COMING CONVENTIONS

Wetaskiwin June 21st

Mrs. Dowdell, secretary of the Wetaskiwin U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association, announces that the annual convention will be held at Ponoka, on Tuesday, June 21st, commencing at 10 a.m.

District Convention May 26th

The next meeting of the Huxley to Grainger U.F.A. District Association will be held in Carbon on Wednesday, May 25th, beginning at 11 a.m. Stanley Stanel, secretary, announces that at least one prominent speaker will be secured.

Dodsmere Pool Dividend

"At a meeting of the board of directors of the U.F.A. Purchasing Pool, No. 2," states the *Bow Valley Resource* of Arrowwood, "a dividend of $3 was declared on each $10 share subscribed for at the formation of the pool two years ago. This is at the rate of 15 per cent per annum or $1.50 on each share per year. This is considered a very satisfactory return during such depressed times and augurs well for the future of this local enterprise."

Soldier Settlers

"I was pleased to notice at the last Convention you continued to take up the interests of the soldier settlers," writes a Legal member. "These bad years have hit the soldier settler as hard as anyone, in fact he has had bad times to contend with ever since the war, not being well enough established to take advantage of the odd good years. Interest should never have been charged the soldier settler; he had already paid his interest in service."

Junior Conference Fund, 1932

Three Hills U.F.A., $6.00; Hillside U.F.A., $5.00; Lougheed Juniors, $5.00; Diana Juniors, $10.00; Gleichen U.F.W.A., $5.00; Naco U.F.W.A., $5.00; Berrywater U.F.W.A., $5.00; Avondale U.F.W.A., $5.00; Hillside Juniors, $5.00; Bardo Juniors, $5.00; Willow Springs Juniors, $5.00; Sedgewick U.F.A., $5.00; Consort Juniors, $5.00; Winona U.F.W.A., $5.00; Wheatsheaf U.F.W.A., $5.00; Bismark Juniors, $10.00 Broadview Juniors, $5.00; Milo U.F.W.A., $5.00; Avonlea Juniors, $5.00; Cavell Juniors, $5.00; Strathmore U.F.W.A., $5.00; Fairdomina Valley U.F.W.A., $5.00; Dalemead U.F.W.A., $5.00; Valley U.F.W.A., $5.00; Hazlain U.F.A., $5.00; Cornwall Valley Juniors $5.00; Nordalta Juniors, $5.00; East Milo Juniors, $15.00; Barrhead U.F.A., $5.00; Sunnyvale U.F.W.A., $5.00; Opal Coronado U.F.A., $5.00; Horse Hill U.F.A., $5.00; Spring Ridge U.F.W.A., $5.00; Hazlain Juniors, $5.00; Didsbury U.F.A., $5.00; Hillside U.F.W.A., $5.00; Turin Juniors, $5.00; Brant U.F.W.A., $5.00; McCafferty U.F.W.A., $5.00; Cornwall Valley U.F.W.A., $5.00; Balzac Juniors, $10.00. Total—$230.00.

New U.F.A. Locals

A new Local has been organized near Bonnyville, in Athabasca constituency, which holds meetings in the Edwards Lake schoolhouse. John M. Wagner is president and Walter Campbell, secretary.

Glenholm U.F.A. Local, in Battle River constituency, was organized recently by J. B. Gulbraa, who was elected president. M. T. Knudson is the secretary.

"Recognizing the need of co-operative effort, and of an organization that will further the interests of the farming community at large, a Local of the U.F.A. was organized at Two Rivers, Alberta, on March 16th," writes Walter Willis, who was elected secretary. Arnold Burgess is president and Ben Cook, vice-president.

Referring to the resolution by Alfred Speakman, M. P., adopted by the House of Commons, calling for the setting up of a social and economic Council, the Lethbridge Central U.F.A. Local expresses the hope through Arthur Lindley of the Press Committee "that the Council will be appointed quickly so that they can get to work and bring in their findings and recommendations at an early date, otherwise it may be too late to avoid chaos."

"I wish the co-operative bulk buying plan of the U.F.A. all success," writes John Keenan of Craigmyle. "See to it also, and never give way on that point, that none gets the benefit of the undertaking who does not do his share to maintain the organization that is making the saving for him. To do anything else would mean that the real co-operators would be discriminated against and bear the load for the others."

Power to Cancel Tax Penalties

Balzac U.F.A. Local Urged Plan at Convention

That by initiating policies in their Locals of the U.F.A., farmers of the Province have frequently been able to bring about important changes in legislation has been many times demonstrated. An important case in point is provided by the Balzac U.F.A. Local, which, through action taken first in a constituency convention and later by the persuasive power of its delegate at the Annual Convention, obtained amendments to the Hail Insurance Act some time ago. This year another proposal which originated in the Balzac Local providing for cancellation of certain penalties on arrears of taxes has been embodied in the law of the Province; after its adoption by the Annual Convention on motion of A. Shuttleworth delegate from the Local.

Legislation which has been designed primarily to aid municipalities in getting funds to keep schools in operation, is now in effect in the Province providing for the cancellation of the whole or any part of all penalties previously added to arrears of taxes as at January 1st, 1932 both in municipal and school districts.

In making this announcement, Hon. R. G. Reid, Minister of Municipalities, stated that the new legislation meets the needs of many municipalities, some of whom had been experiencing great difficulty in arranging credit, and it was hoped that the situation would be relieved to some extent by this method. The legislation is not mandatory, but the councils of municipal districts may avail themselves of the privileges of the new act by passing a by-law to make the provisions applicable. The legislation will also be operative in all improvement districts.

Ratepayers tendering payment for arrears of taxes at any time during 1932, will be asked to pay only the amount of the actual levy of the years for which they are in arrears, plus a straight interest charge of 5 per cent. For instance, assuming a ratepayer to be in arrears since 1928, and that his actual levy in 1928 was, say $30, he will now be required to pay only $31.50 in full settlement, whereas ordinarily he would have been required to pay $42.21 as at December 31st, 1931, or $44.32 at July 1st, 1932. The saving will therefore be $12.82 if the arrears are paid up during 1932.

In addition to the foregoing, a 5 per cent discount will be allowed on all taxes levied in 1932 if paid before November 1st, or 2½ per cent if paid after November 1st and before December 15th. Money should be mailed to reach the municipal office by these dates.

U.F.A. Local Items

Milan: At their April meeting discussed the C.N.R. communities competition, in which their municipality has entered.

Chapel: This joint Local plan a debate: "Resolved that the credit system has done more harm than good in the development of Western Canada."

Hazlain: Have maintained regular meetings through the winter; emerged as champions in the series of debates held in Wetaskiwin Provincial Con-

(Continued on page 20)

Flashes from the Budget Debate

Passages From Speeches of U.F.A. and Labor Members in Debate on the Sub-Amendment on National Finance

Nationalization of Credit

(Robert Gardiner, M.P., April 12th)

We probably hear more discussion today about external debts than internal debts, but in my judgment our internal debts are just as important as are our external debts, and unfortunately these internal debts are growing and no doubt will continue to grow just so long as we work, at least in part, under the present economic system. The interest upon the national debt, for instance, which was created because of the war, has amounted in the period between the close of the war and the present time to practically the total principal of the original debt, and we have not reduced that debt by one iota. When it is remembered that a sum of money invested at five per cent and the interest reinvested every six months will double itself in fourteen years, it will readily be agreed that the statement is approximately correct. I may be a little out, but not very much; that is to say, we have already paid in interest charges on the war debt a sum almost sufficient to pay off the war debt itself provided we had not had those interest charges to pay. It would therefore appear to me that there are many fundamental defects in our economic system.

Under our present financial system when our institutions lend money, particularly our banks and especially those banking institutions which are responsible in the first instance, for permitting money to go into circulation, if they charge a rate of interest that is above the cost of the service, I submit that we are creating a debt which can never be paid off. In order to meet those obligations in the past we have simply had to borrow more money to pay the interest which could not otherwise be met.

My judgment is that there is only one remedy for that condition, and when we do remedy it we shall begin to make an inroad into some of the other conditions which arise out of it but do not seem to be closely connected with it. The only system I can see that would be effective would be the nationalization of credit and currency to be used in the interests of the Canadian people, with the Canadian people having the use of that credit and currency on a basis of cost—because it would make no difference, even if we did nationalize the credit and currency of this country and made it a government monopoly, if the interest rate was higher than the cost of the service. We would then be in exactly the same position as we are in now, with the exception that the government would be making a profit and the people would become indebted to the government instead of the banking institutions. So that even under a policy of nationalization of the currency and credit of this country we ought still to stick to the proposal that currency and credit must come into circulation at all times on a cost basis. . . . I have stated on more than one occasion, although not in this house, that if I were Minister of Finance just for long enough to bring in the budget I would take the attitude that under present conditions we are justified in having enormous savings into circulation. I would even go so far as to say that in these days of depression we would permit the people with large incomes to enjoy an income of say $20,000 or $25,000 a year, but that we would take 99 per cent of all above that for the use of the state in order to improve conditions in this country. By virtue of such action the government would put those savings into circulation, through public works and services which are needed in every corner of this country, if it could not be done in any other way.

Burden of Debts Doubled

(J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., April 13th)

The Minister of Finance was able to report that he had balanced the budget so far as current services were concerned, but I ask: What has been the cost to the country as a whole for this balancing of the budget? I venture to say that the Minister's method of balancing has made it more difficult for the majority of the people to balance their own private budgets. There has been a lessening of income because of increased taxation and an increase in other costs because of customs duties and so on. Although this problem may have been settled from the standpoint of the Minister, it means that most of us will have difficulty in balancing our own budgets. The Minister referred to uncontrollable expenditures. I always object to the word "uncontrollable." I do not like to think that bondholders are in a class by themselves and that we cannot touch anything which concerns them. Let me point out to the House that the real value of these debts has practically doubled since they were contracted. We heard a great deal this afternoon from the hon. member for South Waterloo (Mr. Edwards) about cloth. Supposing he contracted to deliver one hundred yards of cloth; the yardstick is three feet in length but if in some mysterious way that yardstick was stretched to six feet, I wonder if he would like to have to fulfil his contract and deliver one hundred yards of six feet cloth. *That is precisely what we are asked to do with regard to our debts.* There has been a contraction of credit, price levels have fallen and the purchasing power of the dollar today is practically twice what it was when these debts were contracted. We are continuing to pay interest on bonds based on their face value, and that seems to be me to be absolutely unjustifiable ethically.

Sapping Nation's Life at Source

(Miss Agnes Macphail, M.P., April 14th)

I feel very keenly in regard to the agricultural situation, and I think hon. members can readily understand why. It is not simply that I represent an agricultural constituency; it is that these men and women, boys and girls, are the best we have in Canada. Remember this, that agricultural people are the source not only of our food supply but of our national life, and if we cannot keep on the farm a decent standard, not only economic but cultural; if we cannot hold our best blood on the land, at least as a source of the life of our urban centres, then indeed, we shall be sapping our national life at its very source.

Privation in Midst of Abundance

(H. E. Spencer, M.P., April 19th)

Canada is not a poor country, as sometimes I think the budget would lead us to believe. According to the Bureau of Statistics the national wealth of Canada amounts to nearly $31,000,000,000. When we realize that in this country we have goods in abundance, that we have everything that man needs or wants, that our greatest trouble today is not to produce goods but to get rid of those that we have produced, surely we must see that a cog has slipped somewhere. When we are living in an age of plenty, in a country with surpluses in everything except the budget, surely we should find ways and means of seeing how these goods and services that we possess can be distributed among the people. Purchasing power is needed, and needed in greater amounts, to enable the goods that we have produced in abundance to be transferred to those who want them. The difficulty apparently is in our monetary system. If our monetary system as it is today does not work and we know that it does not, surely it is not beyond the capabilities of mankind or of Canadians to find ways and means to make it work.

Under Cost of Production

(M. Lucbkowich, M.P., April 14th)

Under the circumstances farmers cannot continue indefinitely to sell their products under the cost of production and at the same time maintain a fair and decent standard of living and meet all their various obligations. This condition has its limitations, and unless some methods of enlarging our markets and improving the system of distribution of our products to those markets are evolved, agriculture in the west is likely to sink into hopeless insolvency from which it may never recover, and when a basic industry like farming fails it is bound to affect adversely every other industry in Canada.

"Make Finance Fight for Farmer"

(G. G. Coote, M.P., April 20th)

For the benefit of the house, I should like to sum up our present position. Because of the action of the Government in keeping our dollar at a high level in the United States, this country's economic life and financial stability and the workers of the country have been placed at the mercy of the bankers in the United States and France. These bankers are not guided by any general consideration for our interests, they are guided solely by their own personal interests. Canada today might well be described as the thirteenth federal reserve district. I wish the Government would exhibit a little more of that sturdy robust, red-blooded Canadianism of which it boasted so freely when it was in opposition. I wish the Prime Minister would show a little more of that aggressive attitude in connection with finance which he manifested so clearly to the farmers during the last campaign. He told the farmers that he would make tariffs fight for them, but so far as I can see he has not succeeded. He could make finance fight for the farmers, he could make the rate of

exchange fight for them. *Keeping our dollar at par with the pound sterling would make it worth 60 or 65 cents more to the farmer;* that would be *making Essence fight for the farmer*, and would be appreciated. Instead of that, the Prime Minister warns us that the New York money market is the only market open to us and we should be very careful of what we say for fear of offending the New York bankers. It is time we had a national financial policy for Canada.

Shall Money Control Government?

(William Irvine, M.P., April 21st)

Now, the budget as a whole presents one issue in particular to which I wish to call attention. That issue is this: Shall this Government, shall this Parliament, shall this people of Canada be controlled by money or shall it control money? That is not to say that some individuals of great wealth determine the policy of Governments, but it is to say that the monetary system is accepted both by Parliament and by the people as a sacred institution to be preserved at all costs; and once that is accepted then the factors which I have enumerated as appearing in the budget become, under present conditions, inevitable.

Let me call the attention of this House and of the country to the tragedy of waste which this policy, reflected in the budget, means. There seems to be a desire to save. Well, I am interested in what we are trying to save. Are we really practising a form of economy which will save the real wealth of the nation or are we being penny wise and pound foolish? While we are saving figures in a book through the present system of book-keeping, while we are curtailing expenditure as the budget provides, what about the waste of the machine that is standing idle? What about the waste of the great surplus of goods which no one is able to use because they cannot be bought? What about the waste of human values—the unemployed who are hopelessly walking the streets? What about the waste of youth looking forward in hopefulness to find some expression for their best efforts in [illegible] What about them? These are the things we ought to be conserving, these are the places where we ought to practise economy. But we cannot save these things while practising this form of economy under the present financial system.

"Managed Currency" in Whose Interest?

(W. T. Lucas, M.P., April 25th)

We hear a great deal these days about a managed currency. In my opinion we have now a managed currency, but it is managed in the interests of those who control it rather than by the state in the interests of the people. To bring about the changes which we advocate may require some radical departures, it may require breaking well-established precedent.

I know there is a feeling amongst the members of both the old parties that the members in this corner of the house are visionary, and that, being chiefly farmers, they are not competent to deal with financial questions. But I would point out, Mr. Speaker, that there is now almost a complete disillusionment amongst the people, as to our bankers and big financiers being the omniscient supermen heretofore believed.

The group in this corner of the house recognizes as does every thinking man today, that the old system is not functioning properly, and we are prepared to cast old beliefs and prejudices aside and face the issue squarely. It is only in this way that progress will be made.

Notes by the Way

By the EDITOR

Nationalization of the financial system, "as a first step toward general economic reconstruction," was proposed in the U.F.A.-Labor sub-amendment to the budget which Robert Gardiner moved and J. S. Woodsworth seconded. The sub-amendment is quoted in full in Mr. Garland's article on another page. It deserves to be read carefully. It contains a brief analysis of the strange paradox of the twentieth century—starvation in the midst of abundance; and it goes to the root of the matter when it declares that these conditions are "attributable to fundamental defects in the present economic system."

* * *

The pages of Hansard bear witness to endless wrangles between leading Liberals and Conservatives upon other subjects—some trivial, some of considerable national and international importance, but none of them touching the root causes of the calamity which has come upon the Western world. When faced by this fundamental issue, Liberals and Conservatives, as had been anticipated, joined forces. They presented a united front against the sub-amendment, which was defeated by 177 votes to 17. Its only supporters were the Farmer and Labor members and one independent. Even W. G. Weir, the Liberal-Progressive from Macdonald, who had asked the House "to consider who is the Government of this country and whether or not they feel comfortable under a financial system whereby our banking institutions can dictate the policies of our Government," obeyed the Liberal party's whip, and voted against the freeing of Parliament and industry from the financial dictatorship he condemned.

* * *

On the Government and opposition front benches I think only one member—Hon. H. H. Stevens, the Minister of Trade and Commerce—has gone beyond the usual financial orthodoxies when speaking in the House. Other Ministers do not seem to have discovered that these orthodoxies have been discredited.

* * *

Elsewhere are quoted a few brief passages from speeches of members of the Co-operating Groups. Torn from their context, they are entirely inadequate. I hope as many readers as can do so will obtain copies of Hansard of the dates mentioned and read the speeches through. The cost of a copy of one day's proceedings is five cents; while the cost of the reports of the proceedings of the whole session is $3. They can be obtained from the Editor of Debates, House of Commons, Ottawa.

* * *

A day or two after Government and official Opposition had combined to defeat the sub-amendment, which proposed the establishment of a managed credit and currency system, the Calgary *Herald* published a despatch from an Eastern correspondent to the effect that a managed system was being seriously considered by a number of Canada's leading economists and authorities on finance. Several members of the U.F.A. group, however, were presenting the case for a managed credit system in the House of Commons ten years ago. In this, as in many other matters, they have been pioneers. Today, those who are still hopeful of salvaging the present economic system and those who are laying the foundations of a new, alike realize that finance provides the key to control of industry—to control of production and of consumption.

* * *

Times have changed since a portion of the daily press in Western Canada thought it possible to discredit the more advanced Farmer representatives by describing their policies as "radical." Radicalism is coming into its own. Policies which these members have advocated for ten years are winning the support of increasing thousands of the formerly "orthodox"; though the press does not give credit to the pioneers. It is always unwise to dismiss new ideas without investigating them, even when the ideas are "radical."

* * *

Farmers who have taken advantage of the facilities for co-operative bulk purchasing which the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee and District Co-operatives make possible, have in many cases saved on their purchases several times the amount of the U.F.A. membership fee. Farmers who have not previously been members are applying to Local secretaries in not a few instances for the privilege of membership, and at Central Office frequent applications are received from farmers who wish to qualify to participate in the savings of co-operation.

* * *

Congratulations are due to Dr. H. W. McGill, Conservative M.L.A. of Calgary for the strong stand which he has taken in favor of national ownership of radium from the Bear Lake region. Radium is sold at fabulous prices today because a trust controls the chief source of supply. To obtain a cheap supply would mean the saving of many thousands of lives.

* * *

An error occurred in "Notes by the Way" in the last issue of this paper. Arthur Sifton stepped down from the Chief Justiceship to become Premier. He was not "called to office" by the Chief Justice.

* * *

A brief article dealing with some features of the Debt Adjustment Act will be published in the next issue of *The U.F.A.* In the meantime the recommendation previously made may be repeated: If in difficulties with creditors, write the office of the Bureau in Edmonton or Calgary.

* * *

In the issue of June 1st the discussion of the definition of "The Co-operative Commonwealth" adopted by the Annual Convention will be continued. The necessary space is not available in this issue.

* * *

The advertising pages of the paper contain the names and prices of various books and pamphlets which may be obtained through *The U.F.A.* From the time of its establishment the paper has been entrusted with responsibility for such material dealing with a variety of

(Continued on page 20)

The Dawn of a New Social Order

Bankruptcy of Present Economic System Surest Guarantee of Emergence of a New—U.F.A. Sub-amendment to Budget Urged Nationalization of Banking System as First Step to Fundamental Social Reconstruction.

By E. J. GARLAND, M.P.

House of Commons, Ottawa.

A new order is dawning. It comes slowly, evolving out of the very futility of the present.

That this is inevitable is clear to every impartial student or observer of events. It is impossible that an economic condition of relative abundance of every need of human existance and a social condition of mass poverty, hunger and despair should continue to exist together. It is impossible to imagine that human genius responsible for the "plenty" shall be unable to organize its proper use.

And so, in spite of the futility of the present Parliament—a Parliament that has given birth to nothing of real economic or social value, under the guidance of a Government that has clearly demonstrated its planlessness and helplessness—in spite of all this, imperceptibly the transformation takes place.

Let us look at the picture! More unemployment than ever in this country cries to the Government for "work and fair wages." It is going to get "food." What about work? Ah! that's too expensive. What about clothing, shelter, fuel? Ay, what indeed? How much longer can families subsist on seven or eight dollars a week? Bad enough when the clothes were still comparatively new, but impossible if boots, dresses, shirts, coats, underwear must be renewed. Trades Union figures show unemployment to the extent of 550,000 and a Provincial Premier told me a few days ago that the numbers are still increasing.

Business cries for buyers. The Government at Ottawa answers by leading a general downward sweep of wages—reducing purchasing power. By cutting off ten per cent of the $1.25 a day paid to the charwomen, by cutting the same amount off the wages of every civil-servant including postmasters, part-time workers, day laborers and ministers of the Crown—by these means it seeks to solve, temporarily, its own financial problem. A few choice positions are so far exempt. And the tragic part of this is that the action was almost inevitable under the present system.

Farmers appeal for relief—for seed and fodder—and are told to apply to their Provincial Governments and municipalities. It is possible that legislation may be introduced this session permitting the farmers to have their organizations deduct an amount from the market price at which their stock is sold, so that the cost of selling the surplus abroad at a loss may be carried by all stock producers.

Government Increases Nation's Burdens

Debts cry out for settlement. The Government increases steadily the national load and adds taxes on top of that. As usual, the taxes come for the most part from the great mass instead of the rich. Even in the changes made in the Income Tax Act, the percentage increase is much higher on medium incomes than on the really rich. On a taxable income of $4,000 the increase is 100 per cent; on $10,000 it is 33 per cent; on $50,000 it is 33 per cent; and on an income of a million dollars a year the increase is only 31 per cent.

And then take debts. How many realise the impossible character of the situation; sixty-five years ago the total public debt was (all figures are given without details of the thousands and hundreds) $93,000,000—that was in 1867. By 1882 the debt was $295,000,000; in 1892, $295,000,000; in 1902, $368,000,000; 1912, $508,000,000; in 1918, $1,863,000,000; in 1928, $2,677,000,000 and 1932, $2,832,000,000. This is a picture of the steady growth of national debt that is common to all Governments. If the reader will trouble himself (or herself) to examine the financial position of every borough in England, every State in the Union, every Province in Canada, every Government in the world (except Russia where the revolution wiped debts out) he will find much the same record.

Look now at another aspect of the situation. The per capita interest on the national debt was $1.33 in 1868. By 1892 this had increased to $2.00; by 1919 to $9.13; and by 1929 to $12.76. So that today every man, woman and child in Canada has an interest obligation in respect of Dominion debts alone of close to $14 each.

Regard now the total obligations of the country. National, Provincial and municipal, a total of $6,000,000,000 is the approximate sum. On this Canada now pays in each year $300,000,000 interest and principal accruing in New York. THIS AMOUNT IS MORE THAN THE TOTAL ANNUAL WAR DEBTS INSTALLMENTS OWING BY EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TO THE UNITED STATES.

Can This Condition Continue?

Now remember again that all countries are in much the same condition and ask yourself "Can such a condition continue?"

One thing is certain that the debts of individuals who are primary producers cannot be paid under present price levels. That this is also true of nations goes without saying. Indeed it is clear that only by the most spartan sacrifices can we even meet the interest charges.

And so we are called to sacrifice—to suffer want, to lose our jobs, to produce for less than bare cost and all for what? That the god Mammon may withdraw for his hibernation period. That our credit may be safe in his eyes until he again feels that it is profitable to allow the circulation of economic life. That private interests in New York, in London, in Paris may pat us on the back and tell us that our "financial position is fairly sound." Is it worth it? Well, we may find out this year if the Dominion Government is unable to float a loan in New York, or Paris or London.

The Imperial Economic Conference

That your attention may not be directed to such as the foregoing you are urged to be of good cheer, for there is another Imperial Economic Conference coming. This is what you needed to get your people work, to raise the price of farm products, to sell your lumber at a profit. Lo, after next July all will be well with the nations of the British Union!

To help Canada this Conference will have to deflect the entire modern trend of Canadian Trade with the world to a group of nations that already produce more than ample of just the things that we produce. The wheat quota may have the effect of increasing the wheat acreage of British farmers—it can have no valuable effect upon the position of Canadian wheat. No, Mr. Farmer, I am going to be fairer to you than the ballyhoo over the Conference has been. I may hope for the best, but expect very little if anything. As for a solution of our real problems there is not the most remote likelihood that the Conference will do more than provide the city of Ottawa with a better season than it otherwise would have enjoyed.

The Hopeful Signs

What are the hopeful signs? On what do I base my thought that we are observing the emergence of a new social and economic order?

Well, conditions cannot endure as they are much longer. Everywhere public opinion is becoming aroused and strangely radical. When I say radical I mean that on the trains, in the clubs, in the offices as well as at the shelters for the unemployed and the church missions, men are talking of deep real things such as nationalization of finance, industrial planning and general social reconstruction, instead of the stock market, mergers and promotions.

Not alone are they talking these things, but organizations are arising in city after city to study and plan. I tell you the people are becoming aroused. Try to tell your doctor or lawyer or grocer that "prosperity is around the corner" and escape without ridicule. He is now thinking socially. And these organizations are not wasting time on the old futilities of the old parties. They are studying just the very proposals put forward in the House of Commons by your own Farmer and Labor members. Only last week I addressed a group of University professors, including three McGill Rhodes Scholars and about 150 others, mostly students and workers in the city of Montreal, a wonderful group who are getting ready to help in the great task of creating a new social order.

Tomorrow I go to Toronto to meet a similar group of professors and students. Do you know what they asked me to talk about? The first group wanted to hear "Obstacles to Social Reconstruction" the second "The First Step to a New Economic Order." This latter is a talk on Socialization of Finance. Their interest is no longer abstract—it's real. The "League for Social Reconstruction" is springing up in many of the Universities of Canada.

A newspaper man from a pleasant Ontario town was in my office the other day, asking me how he could best start a public forum in his vicinity. He wante

the people to have a place for public discussion of real things.

Within Parliament there is little hope outside the well known work of the Farmer and Labor groups. Most of the toil of transition to the new conditions will be done by the people. The people driven by the greatest of all urges, the instinct of self-preservation. As soon as the farmer fully realises that his business cannot pay its debts and taxes and that he is in danger of losing all he struggled so many years to hold, he will again be willing to make the necessary effort in union with his fellows to prevent such a disaster. As soon as the farmer realises that his problem is not and never has been one of the individual but belongs to all farmers alike, he will be on the high road to a new and better state.

Gardiner Moves Budget Amendment

At last in the House of Commons, as an amendment to the Budget, the president of the U.F.A., representing the unanimous opinion of the Labor, U.F.A. and U.F.O. members, moved for the reconstruction of our social and economic order in definite terms. The amendment read:

"Whereas in Canada there exists an ample supply of natural resources to provide for all primary needs; and

"Whereas, we have developed an efficient industrial machine capable of producing more than sufficient of the requirements of our people; and

"Whereas, notwithstanding this, our external and internal debts are increasing enormously—large numbers of our citizens are in dire need and exist through governmental or charitable relief, and a large proportion are faced with declining purchasing power involving a lowered standard of living, and

"Whereas in our opinion these conditions are attributable to fundamental defects in the present economic system, and

"Whereas, it is therefore necessary that Parliament, the agency with the widest legislative powers, should take the initiative in the task of reconstructing national production and consumption with a view to the widest possible use of commodities on a basis of human needs, and

"Whereas, the control of finance is a basic factor in such reconstruction, affecting as it does industrial plant establishment and development, the distribution of goods and the price level of goods and services;

"Therefore, Be It Resolved, that in the opinion of this House, as a first step towards general economic reconstruction our financial system should be nationalized, and provision be made to issue immediately sufficient money to bring the value of the dollar, as speedily as possible, to that point at which the major portion of our debts were incurred during the war; stabilize the dollar at this point internally, and thereafter manage credit and currency issue to secure and maintain a stable price level within Canada."

Are You Ready?

Are you in favor of it? Would you vote for this resolution? Ah, but even that will not be enough. Even as you read these lines you will remember that it has been defeated in the House—this year. But what of next year? Are you READY TO WORK for the new order we advocate?—an order that seeks above all else to make available to the people the wealth of goods we are now able to produce. If you are, join up in your organization and teach, teach, teach!

"The League for Social Reconstruction"

A New National Organization Whose Aims Are Parallel to Those of the U.F.A.

By the EDITOR

To learn that a new national movement has been launched in Canada among urban citizens in various walks of life, with the object of realising the same social objectives as those which the United Farmers of Alberta and the Labor groups have set before them, will naturally be a matter of deep interest and a cause for gratification to members of our Association. We are therefore glad to give some space in this issue of The U.F.A. to announce the formation of "The League for Social Reconstruction", a recently created body which, working in a different field from that of the U.F.A. is yet as completely committed as the U.F.A. itself to the replacement of the capitalist system by the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Branches Now Being Formed

Formed under the leadership of a provisional committee of various Canadian universities, it is hoped that the League will prove to be (to quote one of its sponsors, Professor Underhill) "the nucleus around which may gather a good many of those unattached critical spirits who find no haven in either of the two national political parties, and whose circumstances do not make it possible for them to join Labor or Farmer political movements." Already eleven branches of the League have been formed—in Montreal, Toronto, London, Belleville, Brantford, Brandon, Yorktown, Dauphin, Saskatoon, Calgary, with Alexander Calhoun, public librarian, as president, and Vancouver, and others are in process of organization. J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., is honorary president, and the provisional executive committee in charge of activities for the first year consists of the following: Prof. F. R. Scott of the Faculty of Law, McGill University; Prof. King Gordon, of the Union Theological College; Prof. E. A. Havelock of Victoria College, Toronto; J. F. Parkinson of the Department of Political Economy, University of Toronto; and Professor F. H. Underhill of the Department of History, University of Toronto. The secretary is Miss Isabel Thomas, 760 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

The formation of the League marks a new departure in Canada. Farmers and Labor organizations have for years past been advocates of some of the principal measures called for in the League's program. On reading the program, our members will note the close similarity between the League's aims and those which the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. defined as the attainment of "The Co-operative Commonwealth." What is significant and new is the emergence of a group of citizens, including distinguished men in the universities who in many cases have been sincerely sympathetic with our movement for many years, as an active, organized body, which now, quite frankly and openly recognizing the inadequacy of the capitalist system, is willing to work for its replacement by a socialized economy.

"Canada," states "F.H.U." in an article on the League's plans in the *Canadian Forum*, "lags behind most other countries in her political thinking. But the experience of the last two years has produced a growing number of men and women, even in Canada, who have become very sceptical about the ability of our capitalistic system to produce an efficient or a happy society.

What is most needed in Canada is a clarification of our political and economic ideas."

Capitalist System Indicted

In a brief statement issued by the League, it is described as "an association of men and women who are working for the establishment in Canada of a social order in which the basic principle regulating production, distribution and service will be the common good rather than private profit." It is declared that "the present capitalist system has shown itself unjust and inhuman, economically wasteful, and a standing threat to peace and democratic government. Over the whole world it has led to a struggle for raw materials and markets and to a consequent international competition in armaments which were among the main causes of the last great war and which constantly threaten to bring on new wars. In the advanced industrial countries it has led to the concentration of wealth in the hands of a small, irresponsible minority of bankers and industrialists whose economic power constantly threatens to nullify our political democracy. The result in Canada is a society in which the interests of farmers and wage and salaried workers—the great majority of the population—are habitually sacrificed to those of this small minority. Despite our abundant natural resources the mass of the people have not been freed from poverty and insecurity. Unregulated competitive production condemns them to alternate periods of feverish prosperity, in which the main benefits go to speculators and profiteers, and of catastrophic depression, in which the common man's normal state of insecurity and hardship is accentuated.

"We are convinced that these evils are inherent in any system in which private profit is the main stimulus to economic effort. We therefore look to the establishment in Canada of a new social order which will substitute a planned and socialized economy for the existing chaotic individualism and which, by achieving an approximate economic equality among all men in place of the present glaring inequalities, will eliminate the dominion of one class by another.

"As essential first steps towards the realization of this new order we advocate:

"1. Public ownership and operation of the public utilities connected with transportation, communications, and electric power, and of such other industries as are already approaching conditions of monopolistic control.

"2. Nationalization of banks and other financial institutions with a view to the regulation of all credit and investment operations.

"3. The further development of agricultural co-operative institutions for the production and merchandising of agricultural products.

"4. Social legislation to secure to the worker adequate income and leisure, freedom of association, insurance against illness, accident, old age, and unemploy-

(Continued on page 20)

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

NOT PROGRESSED FAR ENOUGH

All action, public or private, that is based on the idea that some person or group of persons is to blame for the present situation, is unsound. All action that assumes that the losses which one is sustaining are due to gains being made by someone else is equally unsound. The losses are unequal, but practically everyone loses. The trouble is that civilization has not yet progressed far enough to invent a stable measure of value.—Drs. G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson, in "Farm Economics."

* * *

ONTARIO SHOULD GO INTO MIXED FARMING

Canada's animal population as revealed by the 1931 census returns consists of approximately 3,000,000 horses, 8,000,000 head of cattle, 4¾ million swine, 3½ million sheep, 65¼ million head of poultry.

While the impression has been created that the West is backward in mixed farming, actual figures show the West is even ahead of the rest of Canada. Alberta, with a third of the population of Ontario, has 732,000 horses, 1,932 mules, 1,136,000 cattle, 790,000 sheep, 1,063,000 swine, and 9 million head of poultry. Ontario has 587,333 horses, 411 mules, 2,187,824 head of cattle, 1,035,000 sheep, 1,379,943 swine, 23,500,000 head of poultry.

If Ontario were in mixed farming as heavily as Alberta farmers she would have over 2,000,000 horses, over 3,000,000 cattle, more than 2,000,000 sheep, 3,000,000 head of swine and 27 million head of poultry.

* * *

"SHORT SELLING"

"Short Selling" has been a feature of exchange operations which has always aroused the public's suspicions. Defenders of the system have presented the argument that "short sellers" performed the useful function of keeping the market in balance—preventing prices from going too high and also too low. It is quite understandable how short-sellers can keep a market from going too high, but the reverse process requires an ingenious explanation. As the market goes down these "shorts" buy back the grain or shares they have sold and this is supposed to prevent declines.

The United States Senate now has a committee investigating "short selling" on the New York Stock exchange. There has been a feeling that some individuals were taking too big an advantage of the demoralized state of affairs and were adding to the demoralization by "short selling" the market. This view is held even by President Hoover. The committee has a list of some 14,000 "shorts", which is said to include some very prominent people in the United States—men who were predicting "prosperity around the corner" to the public and in secret enriching themselves by demoralizing further a chaotic market by means of short selling. Some of the names will be made public, which is only right and just.

The general public is "always a bull." The Stamp Commission enquiring into future trading in grain demonstrated that fact beyond dispute. It would appear that advantage is only too often taken of the optimistic tendencies of the general run of humanity by the wiser "bears", who do not hesitate to capitalize on a nation's dilemma so long as they can obtain profits.

* * *

THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

The farmers of the Prairie Provinces of Western Canada have the friendliest of feeling towards Great Britain. As the largest buyer of Western Canadian wheat and the manufacturing centre of a great many commodities Western Canadian farmers require, there is a bond of sympathy between Great Britain and Canada West that is possibly closer than that between Britain and other parts of Canada. The one complaint Western Canadian farmers have to make is because of import tariffs they have not been able to buy British goods as freely as they would like. Our farmers realize it is a great advantage to be able to buy on the market in which they have to sell. They also are aware that British goods, if landed here free of duty, or under a small import tax, would be lower-priced and consequently would aid in reducing farm costs. For these reasons the prairie farmers are interested in the Imperial Economic Conference to be held in Ottawa in July. Any step that would tend to improve trade relations between Canada and Great Britain is welcome.

So far the Western farmers have not had a great deal to say about the forthcoming conference. There are several reasons for their attitude. One is that the proposals so far revealed have been rather indefinite, another is the doubt existing as to whether the manufacturing Provinces will go so far as to agree upon any measure that would materially increase the import of British manufactured goods; a third is the doubt that exists as to the value to Canadian wheat growers of a fixed minimum quota for Canadian wheat in British markets.

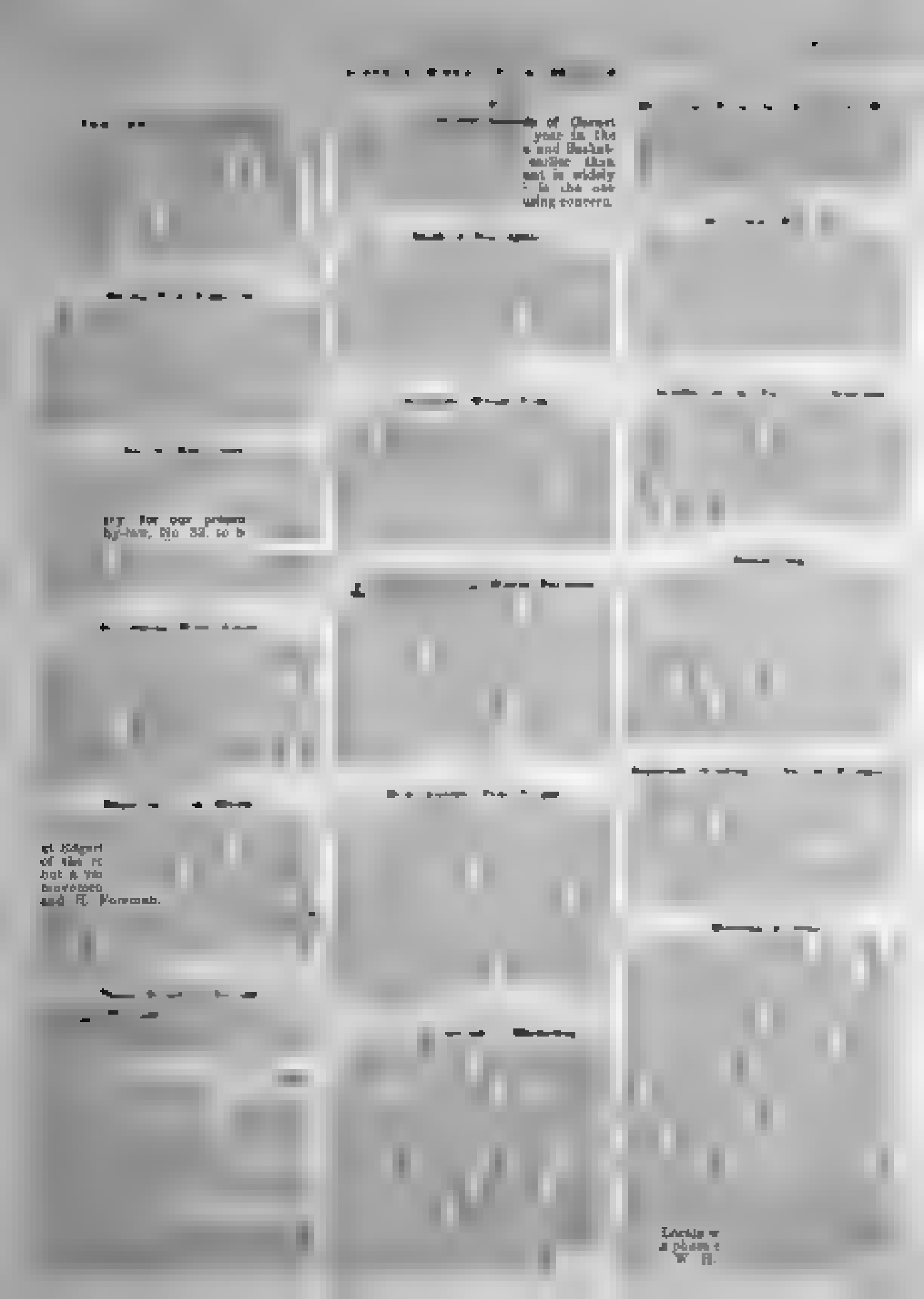
Over a period of years Western Canada can produce an average surplus of around 300 million bushels of wheat. Under the most favorable consideration Great Britain could hardly be expected to take more than a third of this surplus. That leaves 200,000,000 bushels of wheat which must find markets in other importing countries. Will these other importing countries resent the quota arrangement with Great Britain and seek to make trade treaties with other wheat importing countries to the disadvantage of Canada?

The vice-president of a great Toronto store, returned from Switzerland recently, brings back this message: "Tell your folks at home that in future we are going to elect to buy our wheat where we can sell our merchandise." That is the spirit of Europe these days—to buy from those who buy from them. So Canada, while eager in obtaining as great a portion of the British wheat-buying as possible, has also to remember the 290,000,000 bushels of wheat she must sell outside of Great Britain. The markets won for Canadian wheat on the basis of its quality cannot be ignored. An inter-Empire trade agreement that would result in the loss of other important buyers of Canadian wheat would not be advantageous.

* * *

MINISTER SUPPORTS POOLS

The Canadian Government effectively replied to nonsensical attacks on the Canadian Wheat Pool, originating in the United States. Hon. Mr. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, issued a statement denying the accuracy of the United States anti-Pool articles. He said that the object of the United States articles appeared to be an attempt to discourage the development of co-operative enterprise in that country among the farmers in view of the declared policy of the administration of the United States to support such endeavor. The Pool, Mr. Stevens said, are handling a very fair proportion of the Western crop and will no doubt rapidly repay their obligations incurred in the 1929 overpayment.

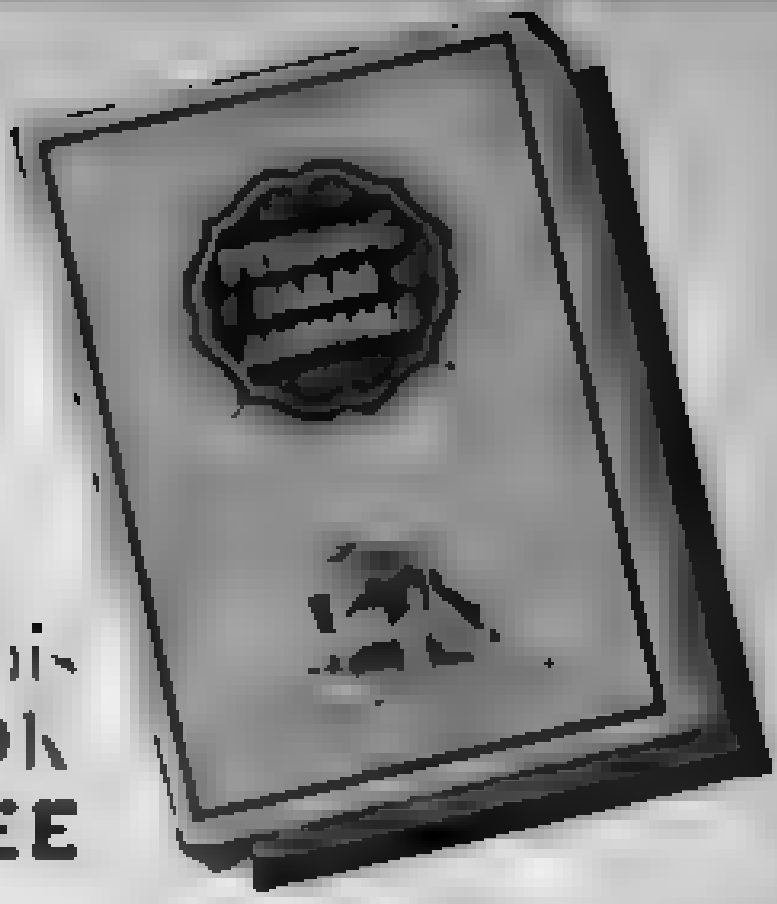


ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

CONVENTION

PER CAPITA WHEAT CONSUMPTION



Send for this NEW BOOK today **FREE**

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

s to the
kipler
in world
ailed to
.ce this
The ve-

ace had
at 30

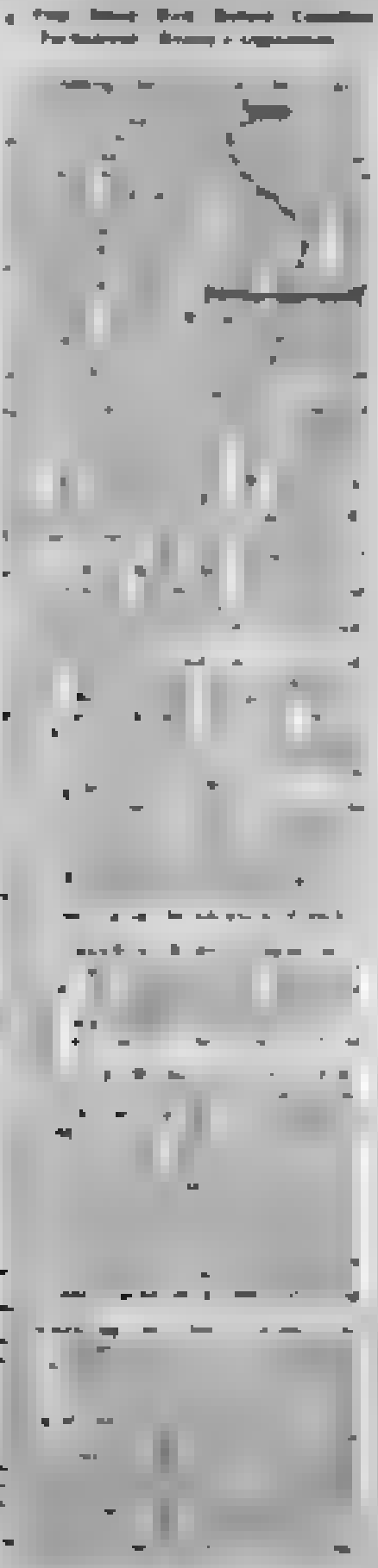
y of 7,000 tons.
Increase, 7,000
each year; Furness.

it knew anything
taking place or
And did it occur

pen to
your mettle and

Godby
sents credit
es the late
that sets
itable crop
and Alfari
ing done as

Large Public Ownership of Broadcasting



A....

Good Citizen

The Sun Life has a Big Stake in the life of Canada, where

- it maintains 39 branches
- it has 1,000 employees
- it pays annually in taxes over $400,000
- it has invested over $100,000,000 in Canadian enterprises alone.

• • •

Canadians have a Big Stake in the Sun Life

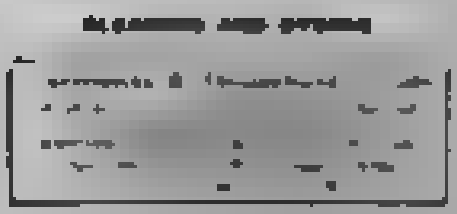
Last year it paid to Canadian policyholders or their dependents over $11,000,000

During this generation it will pay to Canadians or their dependents more than $400,000,000

Every beneficiary under a Sun Life policy relieves society of a possible dependent or public ward

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

[illegible]



Interests of the United Farm Women

Parsons Considers Problems of Unemployment and Farm Relief

[illegible] at First—A United Mission Pleasing Socialists. Work of Parliamentary Committee

The C F A
Pattern Department

SEEDS

NEURITIS

MINARD'S
LINIMENT

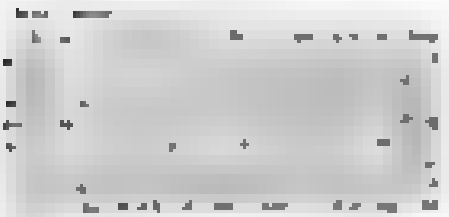
EMPRESS HOTEL

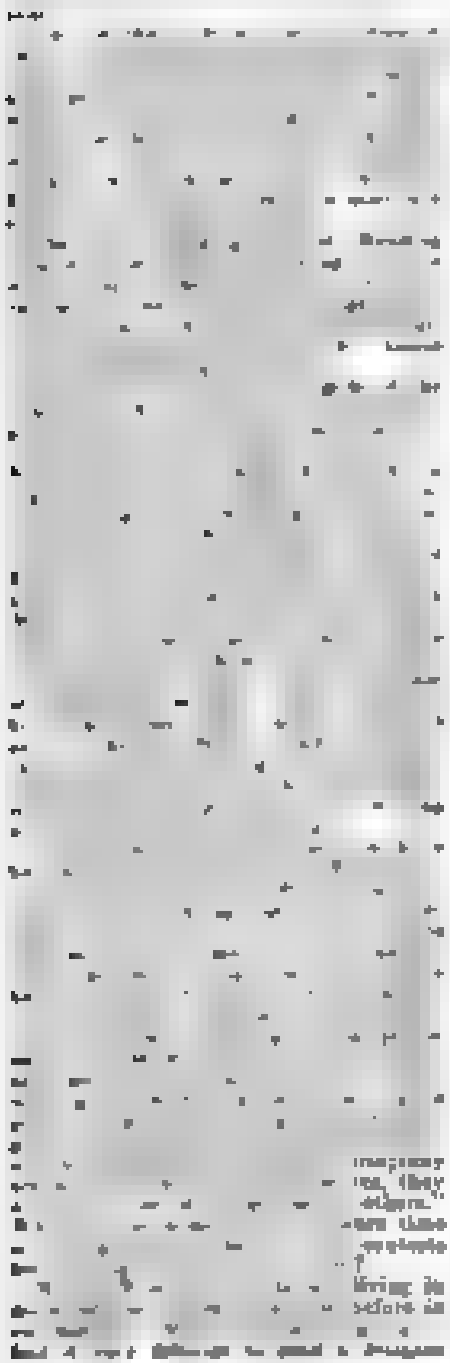
You Ought
to Read----

U.F.A. Junior Activities

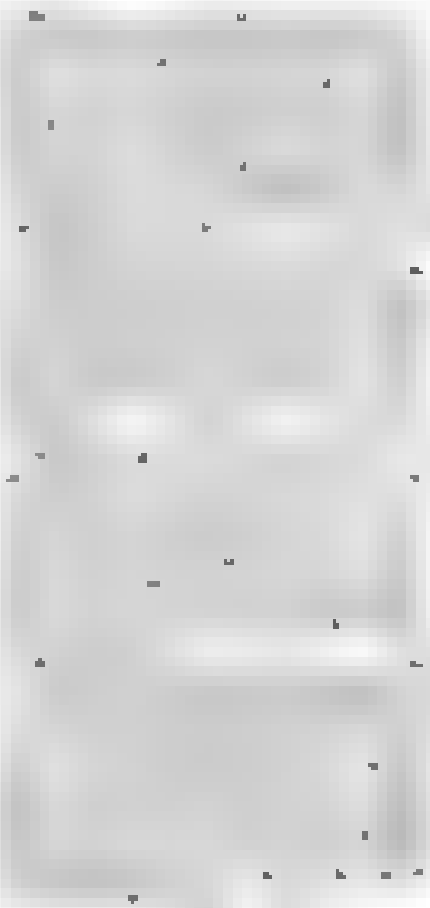
Our Coming Conference

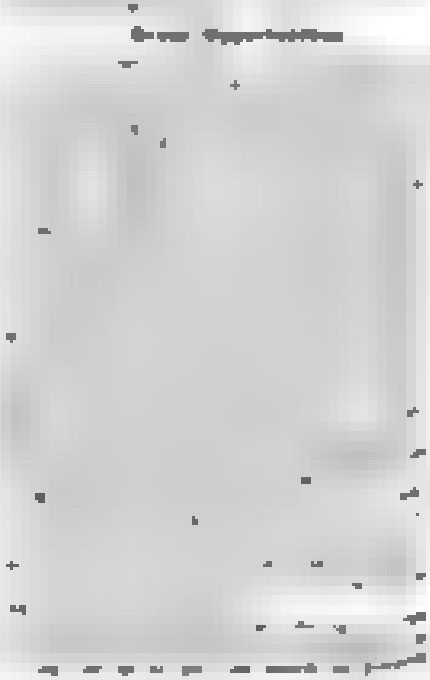
A Letter from the Secretary

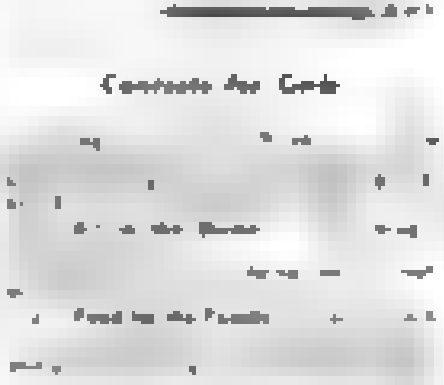




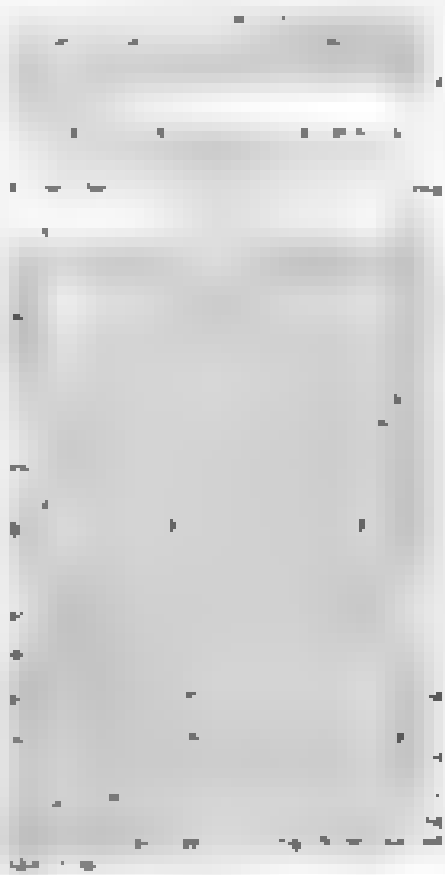
A Message to Juniors

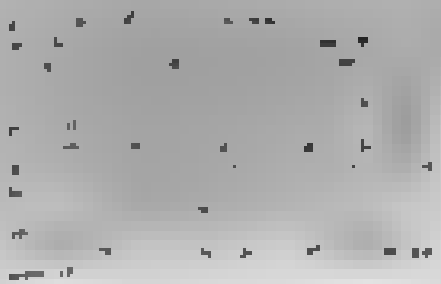




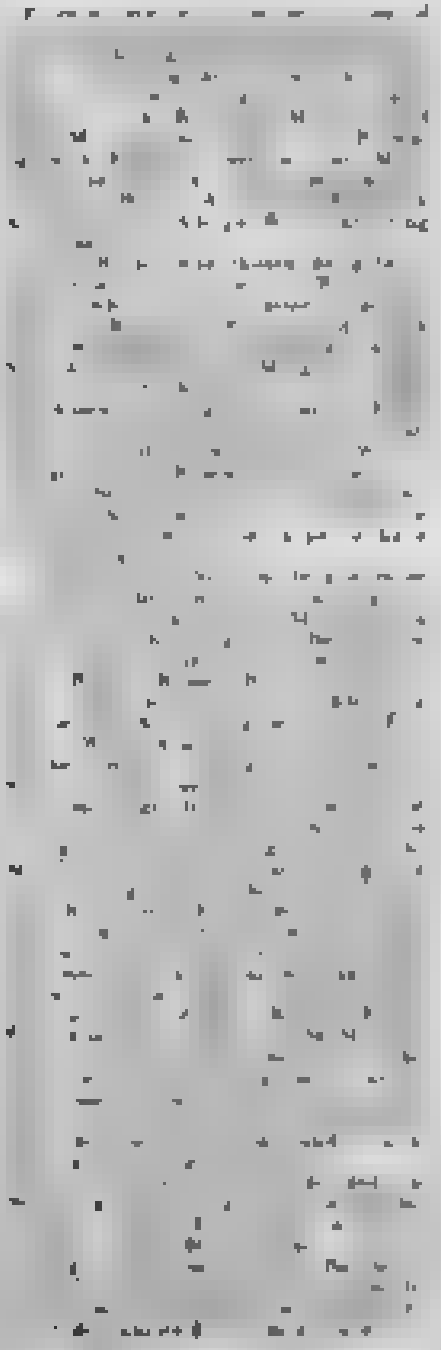


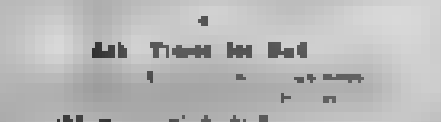
An Essay Contest for All Junior Members





Among the Junior Locals





The fact that a fit DUNLOP Tyre to all my World's record cars is sufficient indication that I consider no other tyre to be as safe and as completely reliable as DUNLOP"

All of the 61 Official World's Auto Speed Records were made on

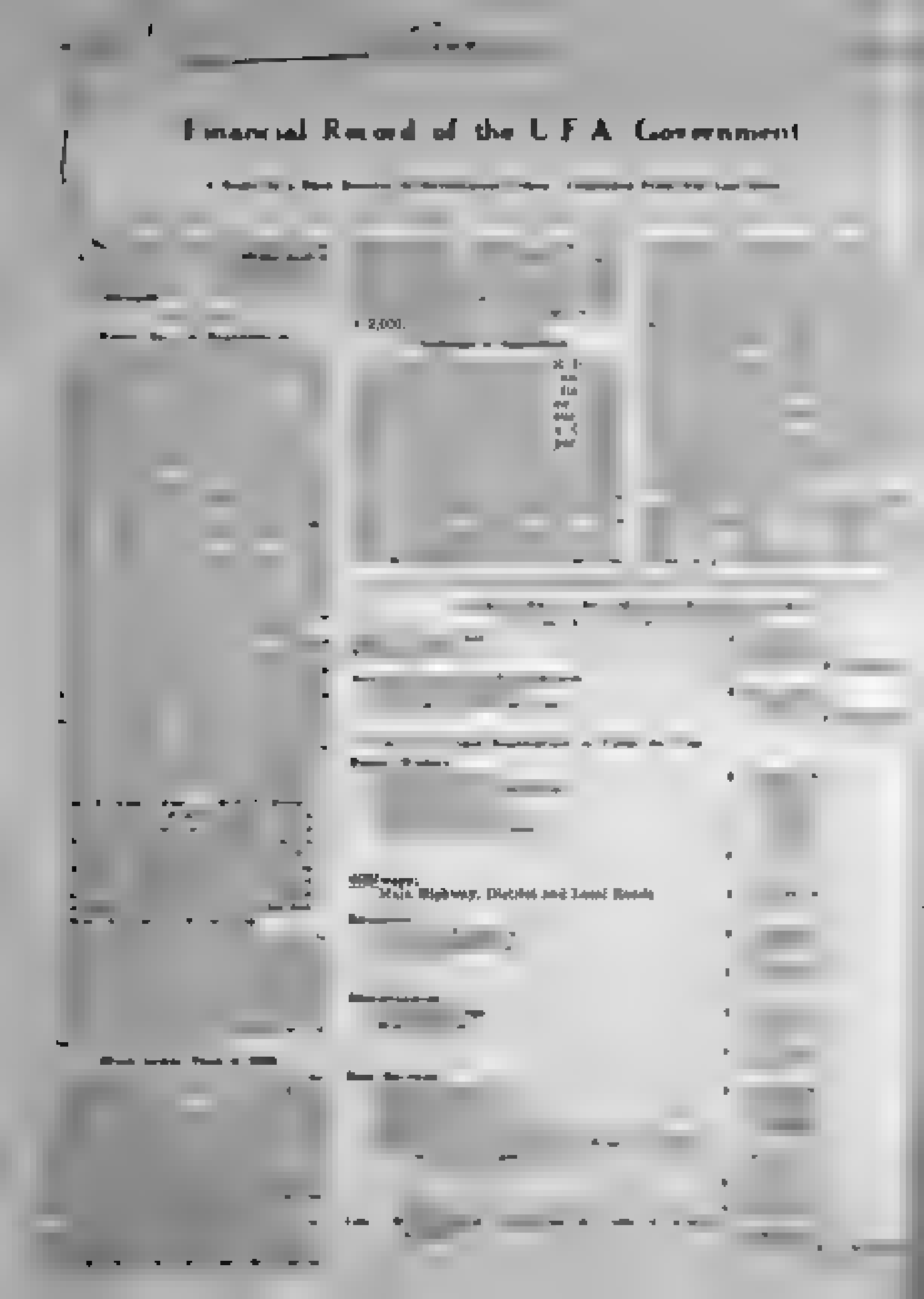
DUNLOP

THE WORLD'S FINEST TYRE

WHEN IN CALGARY STAY AT THE HOTEL YORK

EMPIRE HOTEL

Financial Record of the U F A Government



IMPORTANT NOTICE

Income Tax Returns

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Decreases in Administration Costs

(See report of speech of J. E. Lee on preceding page.)

Estimated Expenditure [across Account, 1928 and 1928-29

Statement of Decreases in administration costs of various services of Alberta government by departments

Department	Decrease
[illegible] Council	$ 27,650 [illegible]
Legislation	34 793 00
Agriculture	280,87 79
Attorney General	600 [illegible] 35
Municipal Affairs	34,697 50
Education	195 [illegible] 33
Provincial Secretary	[illegible] 3 00
Public Health	40,4[illegible] 69
Public Works	20,[illegible] 101
Railways and Telephones	12 [illegible] 00
Treasury Department	33,4[illegible] 92
	$ 509 [illegible] 97

APPRECIATE MEMBER'S ACTION

[illegible] a meeting some weeks ago of the executive [illegible] below the following resolution was unanimously adopted [illegible] states Thomas H. Rose, Secretary-Treasurer [illegible] is sent to the Editor.

That the Nakamun U.F.A. Local No. 1189, conveys to Mr. Hanna Mar[illegible] and M.L.A. our high appreciation of his struggle & bringing before the Legislature unanimously by means of his speech surrounding the Address from the Throne the crying need for an immediate change in the whole economic system of the Province and Canada as a whole as voiced at the recent Annual Convention U.F.A."

HEALTH EXHIBIT

A Health Exhibit arranged by the Provincial Department of Health, was on view in the offices of the Calgary School Board during the week beginning April 8th. Pupils in the schools were asked to [illegible] about it and a large number took the opportunity of viewing the exhibit. It included posters which showed in a simple and pictorial way right and wrong postures, the effects of wearing high-heeled or ill-fitting shoes, views of illness of children, exhibits showing percentages of deaths caused by various diseases, etc. Exhibits from the Provincial Order of Nurses, on the care of infants, and from the Red Cross Society are included, as well as samples of meals, wholesome and economical, prepared by expert dietitians. The exhibit is to be shown in other towns and cities throughout the Province.

Members of Beverley U.F.A. local are certainly doing their bit by hauling coal and wood for school and fencing over to be [illegible] the needy served. They have a splendid and enthusiastic meetings. Secretary F. Rice writes that they have a social committee [illegible] which works in connection with the U.F.W.A. in arranging [illegible] parties and social evenings; formed a [illegible] club last summer and plan to [illegible] this year.

W. D. Trego of Glenboro is a recent [illegible] reads "Sugar Beets" on the [illegible] adding, "I hope every U.F.A. member will procure a box [illegible] of The U.F.A. for reference in the next Provincial election, as it will be a good [illegible] for each an event.

Farmer Clients

Imperial Bank of Canada was Founded during the period when farming operations have since the whole industrial life of Canada. City streets were thronged only on Market Day and teams waited at every post.

Times change—the hitching post has gone—but the farming industry can never be superseded. The Bank has always regarded the farming industry as of prime importance and will give every consideration to the interests of its farmer clients.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

Capital and Reserve $15,000,000

FRANK A. ROLPH, President,
Col. J. F. Michie, Vice-President, H. S. Wallis, Vice-President,
A. E. Phipps, General Manager

230 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

PERMANENCE

For well over a century the Bank of Montreal has been in continuous operation. Today, with its long experience, efficient personnel, hundreds of Branches and complete equipment, the Bank is better able than ever to help its customers to handle their financial affairs in a safe and satisfactory manner.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

TOTAL ASSETS IN EXCESS OF $750,000,000

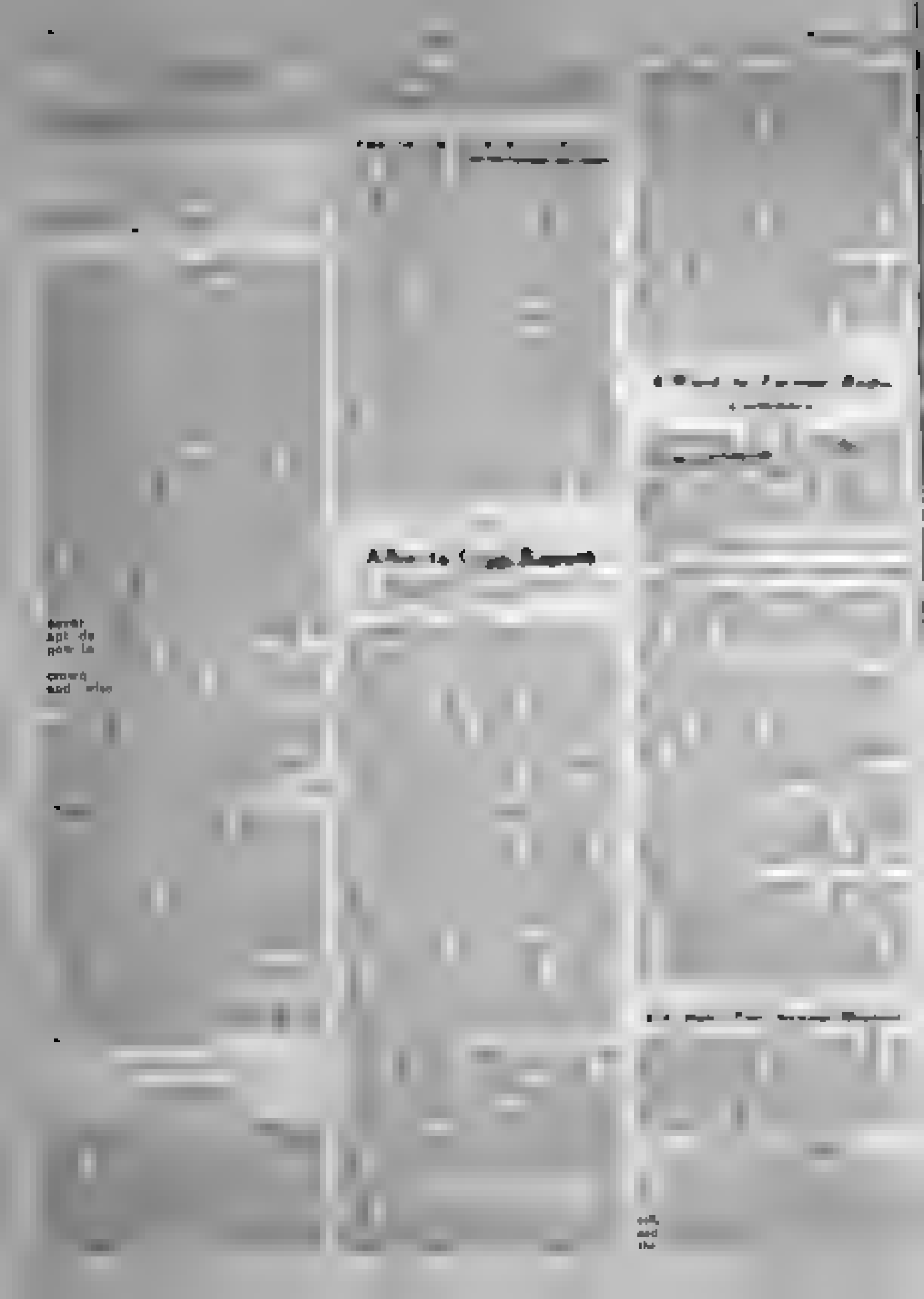
We Recommend---

These books on finance and credit

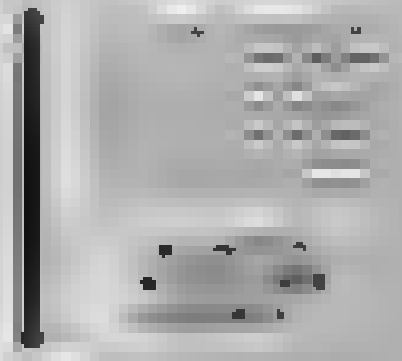
MONEY vs MAN By Frederick Soddy $1.00
THIS ABOVE PARTY By C. M. Gatheridge $1.00

Send for complete list of books and pamphlets.

The U.F.A. — Calgary

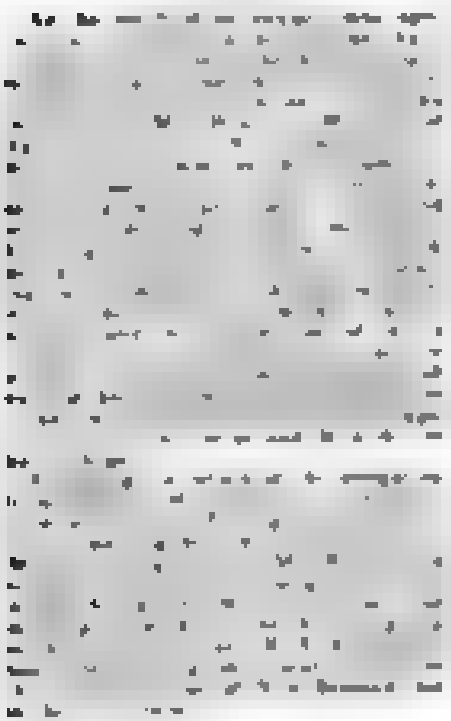


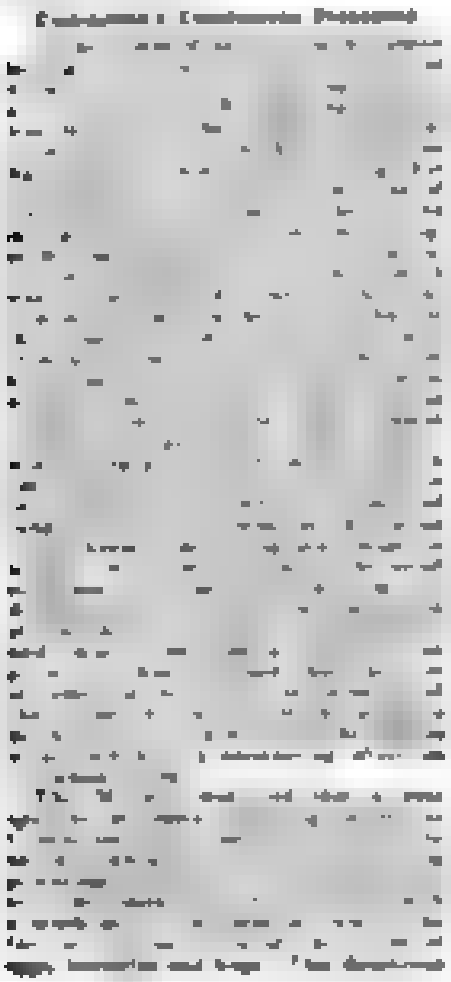
New Low Prices on CULVERTS

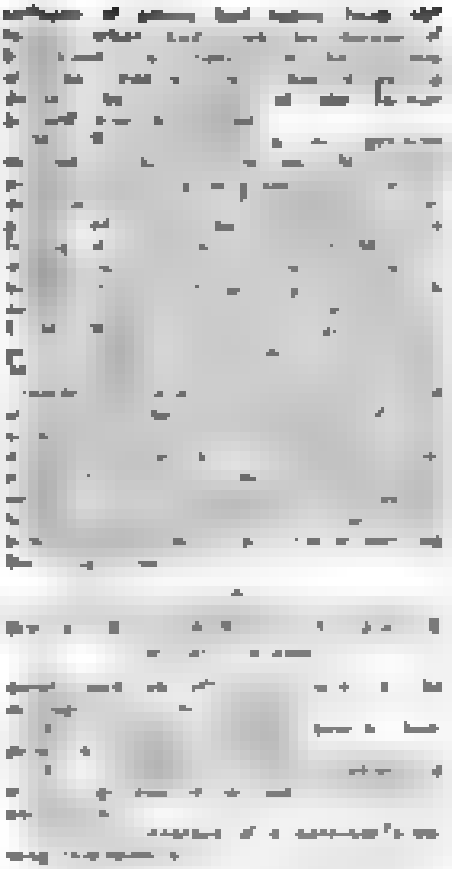


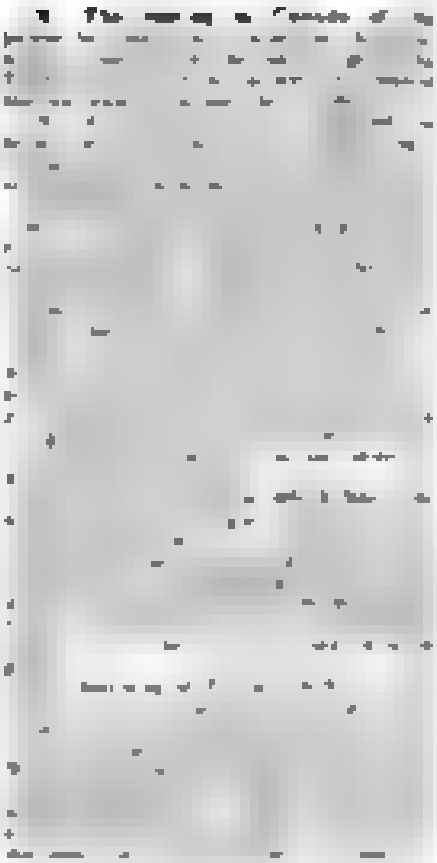
PATENTS

Effect of Surpluses on Prices of Farm Products

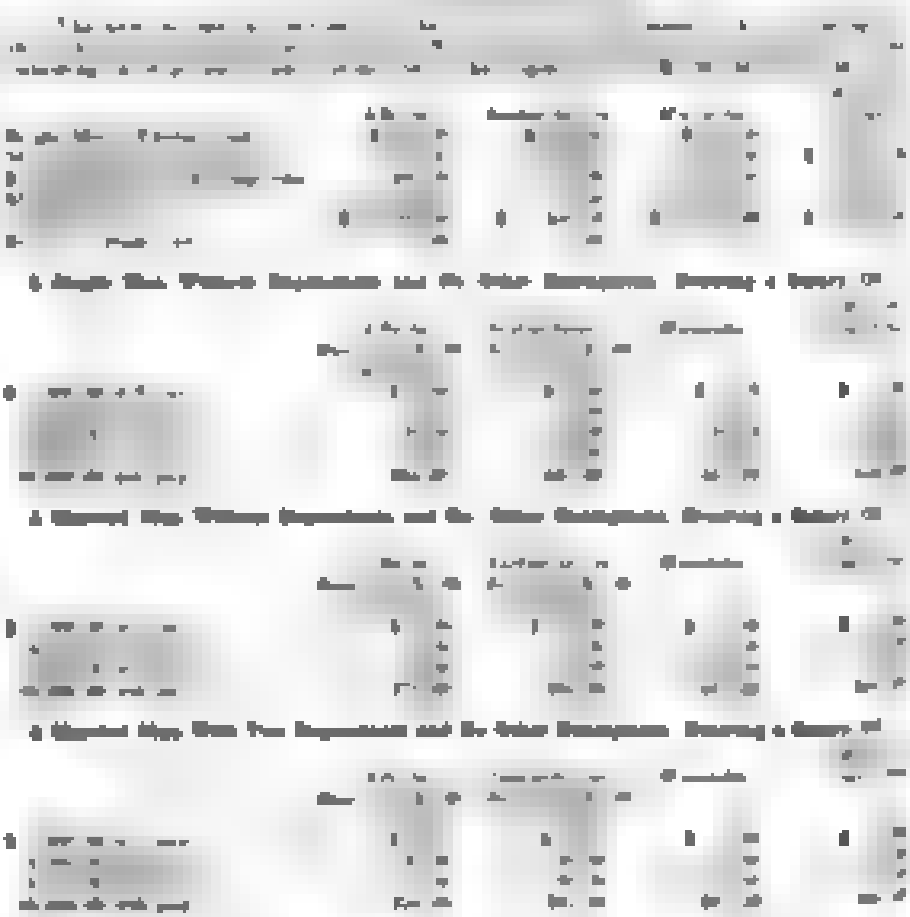








COMPARISON OF INCOME TAX IN THE FOUR WESTERN PROVINCES



Demand "Masterbilt" Millwork

Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Fly Screens, Combination and Storm Doors, Kitchen Cabinets, Breakfast Nooks and everything in Woodwork

Dealers in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Cedar Fence Posts, etc.

A. D. CUSHING MILLS LIMITED

Phone M4040 — Connecting all Depts.

10th Ave. and 14th St. West, Calgary, Alberta

LUMBER AND FENCE POSTS

LUMBER FOR LESS—WE PAY FREIGHT direct from mill to you. Write for prices and estimates before building.—Detailed plans free with order. The Pearkes Lumber Co., 665 12th Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C. P. O. Box 1214.

CEDAR FENCE POSTS AND POLES—CAR lots delivered your station. C. A. Hirst, Kitchener, B.C.

FENCE POSTS, PEELWOOD. ALL SIZES. Your inquiries answered promptly. North West Coal Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, POLES Cedarwood and Slabs—Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

CEDAR POSTS—CAR LOTS DELIVERED your station. E. Hall, Grindrod, B.C.

FARM MACHINERY

RECONDITIONED CATERPILLAR TRACTORS in various sizes and very reasonable prices can be purchased on terms by responsible parties. Union Tractor & Harvester Co. Ltd., Calgary and Lethbridge.

BARGAIN—YOU CAN BUY AT A BARGAIN one Wood Bros. Individual Humming Bird Threshing Machine, size 21x36 with Feeder and Weigher, sold new September, 1927. Has been kept under cover and is in first class shape. Apply Maclin Motors Limited, corner 11th Ave. and 1st Street West, Calgary.

MAGNETO AND ELECTRICAL REPAIRS

MAGNETO AND GENERATOR REPAIRING—Fine machine work. Dilts Electric Ltd., 1002 1st St. West, Calgary. Phone M4336.

LIVESTOCK

PRIZE BREEDS, AMISK, ALTA., BREEDERS of registered Belgians. Let me know your wants.

RED POLL BULLS FROM LEDGERWOOD herd. One and two years, best dual purpose breeding. A. W. Sands Estate, Olds, Alta.

PERCHERON STALLION, MARSHALL'S JOE sire, Alberta Government horse Jub was second prize 1931 Calgary Horse Show. A. W. Sands Estate, Olds, Alta.

SHELLEY RED POLL BULL CALVES, ten months, choice breeding. W. Doolan, Morrville, Alta.

FOR SALE—TWO YOUNG REGISTERED Belgian stallions. Oscar E. Carlson, R.R. 1, Trochu, Alberta.

THREE BEAUTIFUL SHORTHORN BULLS, 1 year, 2 years. J. M. McCann, Irricana, Alta.

FOR SALE — REGISTERED CLYDESDALE stallion, rising five years. W. Fream, Alta. Alta.

DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN BULLS; TAMworth fall boars. $15.00; weanlings, $6.00. Westbarth Farm, Millet, Alta.

SWINE

REGISTERED TOKENBURGS, CONSISTENT winners past ten years at Calgary, best breeding obtainable, $9.00 at eight weeks. J. M. Robbins, Dowling, Alta.

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY HOGS of fine quality, all ages, weanlings not akin. W. L. Grey, Millet, Alta.

FOR TRADE

WILL TRADE A FEW IMPROVED PATENT for horses, cattle or sheep. What have you to offer? C. W. Robinson, Vermilion, Alberta.

LEGAL AND PATENTS

ROTHWELL & BYRNE—SOLICITORS FOR the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool, Ltd. 704 McLeod Building, Edmonton.

OTTEWELL, ESTEMEFORD & McCTAIG, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, 910 McLeod Building, Edmonton.

SHORT, ROSS, SHAW & MATHOOD—Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries. Imperial Bank Building, Calgary.

A. MACNAB & COMPANY, BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Notaries, 1134th Ave. W., Calgary. Phone M3420. Specializing in Domestic Law, including probate, divorce and settlement of estates.

BENNETT, HANNAH & HANFORD, Barristers & Solicitors, Calgary, Alberta.

PATENTS AND DRAFTING

PATENT ATTORNEY (REGISTERED). IDEAS developed; expert general drafting. W. H. J. Miller, A.M.E.I.C., 702 Second Street West, Calgary.

OPTOMETRISTS, OPTICIANS

A. MELVILLE ANDERSON AND E. ROY McLEAN. Sight Specialists, 224-9th Ave. West, Calgary.

DENTISTS

DR. LEE R. DODDS, DENTAL SURGEON. 406 McLeod Building, Edmonton.

HEALTH

DR. H. F. MOSSEROOR, CHIROPRACTOR—18 years treating chronic diseases. Taylor Building, Edmonton.

WATCH REPAIRS

CO-OPERATE—BY SENDING ME YOUR watch work, which I will do at a reasonable charge and guarantee to satisfy you in every way. I have no agents. Send for mailing box. Charges submitted, and if not satisfactory watch returned postpaid. M. M. King, Watchmaker, Daysland, Alberta. U.F.A. Member. Post Member 11858. "My work is satisfactory and charges moderate." A. L. Smart, Manager, Royal Bank, Langdon.

FARM LANDS

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S land settlement plan offers unequalled opportunities for new settlers to purchase lands in Western Canada under easy long term contract. Write for free descriptive booklet. Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Department of Natural Resources, 902 First street east, Calgary.

ALBERTA GOVT. SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Backed by the Entire Resources of the Province

4% PAYABLE ON DEMAND

NEW ISSUE—Provincial Savings Certificates issued for terms of one-two-three years, and bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum are now available in denominations of $25, $50, $100 and larger amounts.

DEMAND CERTIFICATES—Savings Certificates payable on demand, bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum are still available as in former years.

Apply to

SAVINGS CERTIFICATES BRANCH

Treasury Dept., Edmonton - Hon. R. G. Reid, *Prov. Treasurer.*

5% TERM CERTIFICATES ONE, TWO, THREE YEARS

MOVES TO BLACKFOOT

H. W. Leonard, of Tudor, who for many years as secretary of the Federal Constituency association, and in other capacities, has given highly valued and devoted service to the movement in Bow River, is moving to a farm at Blackfoot, near Lloydminster, where he will in future reside. He has accordingly sent in his resignation of the constituency secretaryship. "It is with much regret that I leave Bow River and the many friends made while connected with the Association there," he states, "but I will be in Spencer's constituency and will keep in the fight there. Keep the good work going in Bow River."

BOARD OF GRAIN COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

WHEAT BONUS

NOTICE is hereby given that any growers claiming a bonus on wheat to which he is entitled under the terms of "An Act Respecting Wheat" will receive no delivery such wheat on or before the FIFTEENTH day of JUNE, 1932, to a licensed elevator in the Western Inspection Division, Commission Merchant, Track Buyer, or Grain Dealer, as defined by the Canada Grain Act.

BONUS CANNOT BE PAID ON WHEAT DELIVERED AFTER THE ABOVE MENTIONED DATE.

By order of the Board,
J. PAYNER, Secretary.

Winnipeg, Man., 26th April, 1932.

Finished, Fitted, Rolled.
To fit every make of plow.

Mr. Farmer, we will sell you direct at these prices, from Calgary or Edmonton. Give numbers on back of old shares when ordering. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded. This share with the Armor Point will outlast any other make, because it keeps its section and land after usage that would wear out any ordinary share.

12-inch	14-inch	16-inch	18-inch
$2.50	$2.80	$3.15	$3.50

Order from Calgary or Edmonton, whichever is nearest shipping point.

We have retail stores in Calgary, Edmonton, Red Deer, Wetaskiwin, Vegreville and Lloydminster. Shop at any of these MACLEOD'S stores—you'll save money.

MACLEOD'S

BUSINESS COLLEGES

WHY WASTE THIS SUMMER? THE CLERICAL Course equips you for splendid positions. Free board and room—Girls. Garbutt Business College, 348 8th Avenue W., Calgary.

MUSIC

HAWAIIAN GUITAR GIVEN TO STUDENTS taking our course of home instruction which is as simple as learning A B C's. You pay as you play. Write for particulars. Paramount Conservatory of Music, 1132 West Pender, Vancouver, B.C.

MISCELLANEOUS

IF YOU WANT A GOOD MAN OR WOMAN ON your farm, write or call up the Hungarian Canadian Club, 124 2nd Ave. East, Calgary. R3853.

HELP WANTED

AGENTS WANTED EVERY DISTRICT SELLing monuments for largest manufacturers in Canada. Free outfit. Write Alberta Granite, Marble & Stone Co., Limited, Edmonton, Alberta.

Warlike Preparations on Large Scale in Far East

Large Shipments of Armaments from Many Countries—Governments and the Press Stated to Be "Damping Down Discussion" of Menacing Movement—Action Which Is More Significant Than the Words of Diplomats

While the daily press devotes an occasional paragraph to events in the Far East, real information as to what is toward is singularly lacking. Armaments are being rushed to the Orient in sufficient quantity to cause much concern. But this news the newspapers almost everywhere suppress. The cautious utterances of statesmen are reported; and the proceedings of the disarmament conference at Geneva are detailed. Yet surely the evidence of feverish warlike preparations on the farther shores of the pacific are of greater significance than all the utterances of diplomats. This was no doubt the view taken by the delegates to the U.F.A. Annual Convention in January, who by resolution urged that the shipment of munitions into the war zone in the Pacific be banned by the action of Governments throughout the world.

Glasgow *Forward* in a recent issue quotes from an article contributed to the Geneva daily *Le Travail* by the French deputy Paul Faure, "who represents in the French Parliament the cannon town of Creusot." It deals with the Chinese-Japanese war (which has revealed the existence of tension between Japan and Soviet Russia), and it contains a mass of valuable information on the movement of armaments.

"If I came to Geneva and entered the assembly hall where the conflict between Japan and China is being discussed," writes Faure, "I would address the celebrated and important personalities assembled there somewhat as follows:

"Japan and China, gentlemen, could not fight each other if the Great Powers did not supply them with the means of warfare. The French have sent them the machine guns of Hotchkiss, the tanks of Renault, and the cannons of Schneider and the Skoda Works. The English, as it appears from the statement made by Runciman, the Minister for Trade, in the House of Commons, on the 4th February, have supplied arms and munitions to the Chinese to the value of 5,075,000 francs; and to the Japanese to the value of 18,375,000 francs.

"In the United States the Legation Adviser in China, Paul Lieberger, accused the bankers and manufacturers before the Foreign Commission, of having supplied Japan with 180 million dollars worth of arms.

"If all this is true, then, gentlemen, you are miserable jokers, for you have in your hands the means of stopping the war at once, by ceasing to promote it. You do not take this step, because you do not wish to do so. Just tell me now, for what object you really have come to Geneva?"

"Having said this," continues Faure, "I would have really come to the end of my speech. But the things which I have mentioned here, and the figures which I have quoted, ought not to be withheld from the public if one can trust the following report:

Keeping Public in the Dark

"The representative of the *Baltimore Sun*, says that the (American) State Department as well as the French and English Governments have resolved to *damp down all discussion on the sale of arms and munitions to China and Japan.* This newspaper adds that, on the instructions of the State Department, the Foreign Committee of Parliament have decided not to hold a public discussion on the resolution brought forward by Mr. Fish, according to the terms of which President Hoover should be empowered to prohibit the despatch of arms and munitions to the belligerents.

"What can that mean if it does not mean that the dealers in arms and munitions dominate the Governments and the press of France, England and America? As long as this is the case, the cause of disarmament and of peace cannot hope to advance an inch. As little as one can trust one's money and security with rogues and robbers, can one look to incendiaries to serve as a fire brigade."

Deputy Faure omitted to speak of the business of the Armament International in Germany, states *Forward*. It could not have been for reasons of inactivity for considerable quantities of arms and munitions have been shipped from Germany to Japan and China, particularly from Hamburg. The following are only a few of the shipments which have taken place:

On 4th February, the steamer "Ville" left Hamburg for Yokohama with a cargo of explosives. On 5th February, further shipments of dynamite, shells, machine guns, aeroplane parts and revolvers for Japan took place.

On 7th February, the Skoda Works (Pilsen in Czecho-Slovakia) sent 700 boxes of munitions via Hamburg to Japan. On 8th February, 4,000 cases of explosives were shipped from Germany to Japan on the Norwegian steamer "Goword." On the same day a French firm despatched the first half of an order for machine guns to Japan, the total value of the order being 200,000,000 francs. On 10th February, a Japanese military commission appeared in Rheindorf in Germany, and distributed orders for further supplies.

The German chemical industry has already delivered 3,600,000 lbs. of acid for explosives to Japan. The German firm of Krumell sent 2,600 cases of explosives to Japan, labelled pianos!

Similarly, the Polish munition factories have been working at high pressure to supply the belligerents, chiefly Japan. Already large shipments have been made at Gdynia. Here the explosives were labelled medicaments!

Since the armistice at Shanghai became more or less effective, the most critical point in the Far East is in Manchuria, in which after conquest from China the Japanese Government has set up a puppet Government. Japanese troops are now in the vicinity of the border of the Soviet Union in Siberia. Large numbers of White Russians (who aim at a restoration of the Russian monarchy) are being concentrated in Manchuria. They recognize as Czar a relative of the late Imperial family. Vladivostok is being fortified by the Russians and troops have been brought in. The Japanese are reported to be recruiting White Russian exiles in Europe.

Classified Section

RATE—Five cents per word.
TERMS—Cash with Order.

POULTRY

HAMBLEY ELECTRIC CHICKS

Our low chick prices have made it possible for us to forward to order hundreds more chicks. April and early May chicks have booked up quickly. There is plenty of room—Some Chick Farm Problem will return to normal prices. Your white chicks are cheap at the right time to start a Pure Bred Flock of hens. May and June chicks can be well matured before winter comes with pullets laying and cockerels weighing 5 lbs. by Christmas. An investment in Hambley Electric chicks made right now can be very profitable next winter.

We handle from here selected Pure Bred Flocks. At each of our hatcheries the outstanding Pure Bred Flocks of that district supply the hatching eggs. We mail a Certificate of Breeding and Infant notice on every chicks with each order.

	May Prices		June Prices	
	100	50	100	50
Barred Ply. Rocks	$ 9.00	$5.00	$ 8.00	$4.50
White Leghorns	7.50	4.25	7.00	4.00
Other breeds	11.00	6.00	10.00	5.50

We guarantee 100 per cent Live Arrival at your station. We ship by express collect. If there is no agent at your station state correspondence and delay can your order by enclosing express charges with your order.

HAMBLEY ELECTRIC HATCHERIES LTD.

Winnipeg	Regina	Saskatoon
Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver

Our nearest hatchery will serve you best—Saskatoon parcel is shipping chicks in 24-hour record for you.

GOLD MEDAL CHICK STARTER, $2.50 PER 100 lbs.: Laying Mash Supplement, University of Alberta formula with Cod Liver Oil. All lines of Poultry Supplies. Order through your Local, Andrews Feed Co., Ltd., Calgary.

BROWN LEGHORNS—WONDERFUL LAYers. Bambi S. C. Brown Leghorns and Mongolian Pheasants win 23 first prizes at Calgary, Red Deer and Edmonton. Order early. Keen to birds. H. A. Bambi, Box 393, Olds, Alta.

COCKERELS, BABY CHICKS, S. C. WHITE and Black Leghorns. Mating List F. S. Wetherall, 2629 13A St. West, Calgary.

BABY CHICKS—ALL BREEDS, LOWEST prices, from "Ready-to-Lay" stock. Write or phone for price list. T. J. Garbutt, 1428 Seventeenth Ave. West, Calgary.

50 PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS large vigorous birds, $2.0 and $3.00. Henry Pinkerton, Sylvan Lake, Alta.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKerels from Provincial Certified and Approved dams, $3.00, $5.00 and $10.00. Also hatching eggs. Geo. E. Fraser, Stanmore, Alta.

PRINGLE ELECTRIC CHICKS—HIGH QUALity Chicks at reasonable prices. Order now for May and June delivery. Custom hatching 3c per egg. Pringle Electric Hatchery, 229 17th Ave. East, Calgary, Alberta.

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red chicks, $12.00 per Hundred. Lyle Farris, Arrow wood.

HIGHEST GRADE BABY CHICKS

Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, R. I. Reds, S. C. W. Leghorns. Expert service on custom Hatching. We guarantee results.

After April 15th, $14.00 per 100 on S. C. W. Leghorns; $15.00 per 100 on heavy breeds of all kinds.

PROVINCIAL HATCHERIES
Six 17th Ave. West, Calgary, and Edmonton, Alta.

TURKEYS

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY eggs, from handled A grade and A and B grade hens, 75 cents each to April 15th, after 40c. Mrs. J. W. Cockburn, Tofield, Alta.

TURKEY EGGS FROM GOVERNMENT BANDed flock, prize winning "A" hens at Calgary Show, 1927, hens 18 to 20 lbs., 40c each; June 30c. Mrs. A. E. White, Nanton, Alta.

SEED AND FEED

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, GRADE 2. Germination 98, $5 per 100 lbs., sacks free. Certificate No. 71-3348. A. Tyrrell, Athabasca, Alta.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, GOVernment grade 2, 4c pound, no noxious weeds, bags 35c. Irvin Bateman, Athabasca, Alta.

FOR SALE—BROME GRASS SEED, CERTIficate 71-3087, Grade 1, 13 cents a pound. G. Bowen, Airdrie.

BROME GRASS SEED FOR SALE, GOVERNment tested, Certificate No. 71-3473, Grade 2, 10c per lb., sample on request. Dawson Bros., Veteran.

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, GRADE 2—Two dollars per hundred, cleaned, sacks included. D. H. McMillan, Manyville, Alberta.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, GRADE 2, germination 95, $4.50 per 100 lbs., sacks free. Reviken Bros., Athabasca, Alta.

WESTERN RYE GRASS, GRADE 1, CERTIfied No. 71-1476, 11c lb., sacks included. T. Chevrasse, Edgerton, Alta.

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, FIRA VARiety, Government graded No 1, free of noxious weeds and quack, 11 cts. lb., bags included. Orders filled promptly. Carl Soderstrom, Armena, Alberta.

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, GOVERNment graded, No. 1, $15.00 per 100 lbs., sacked. Mortimer Bros., Cochrane, Alberta.

FOR SALE—CAR LOTS CLEANED SEED; also feed oats. Registered Victory and Banner oats; Registered Marquis and Carlton Reward Wheat. Write for prices stating quantity required. Peace River Co-operative Seed Growers Limited, Grande Prairie, Alberta.

ALSIKE CLOVER—PLANT SOME OF THIS wonderful forage this year with barley, best grown, high-quality seed. No. 1 Government Grade, $14.00 and No. 2 $13.00 per hundred. Cotton sacks extra at 30c each. Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Association, Limited, Brooks, Alberta.

GRIMM ALFALFA SEED
WHITE SWEET CLOVER SEED

ALBERTA GROWN, CLEAN AND HARDY, AT THE LOWEST PRICES EVER OFFERED

Your live stock and land both need more of these high-yielding, weed-eradicating, soil-enriching forage. Plant a liberal area this year with our Alberta grown Seed.

We also handle Peas, Beans, Alsike and White Dutch Clover, Brome, Western Rye, Timothy, etc.

No. 1 Registered Grimm Alfalfa, with free sacks, $25.00 per hundred pounds.

No. 1 Field-inspected White Sweet Clover, sacks at value, $4.50 per hundred pounds.

Write for prices on other seeds and grades. Larger quantities at greatly reduced prices.

GRIMM ALFALFA SEED GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, LIMITED
BROOKS - ALBERTA

Home-Grown Seeds For Sale

Before buying your Spring's requirements, get our prices. Alberta grown White and Yellow Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Brome, Rye, etc. Special prices on U.F.A. Club orders.

Hay for sale

THE SOUTHERN ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION LTD.
1201-2nd Ave. South LETHBRIDGE, Alta.
Phone 337

NURSERY STOCK

NEW RUBY RHUBARB, 35 CENTS ROOT, $2.00 per dozen. Send 15 cents stamps for 25 seeds Windbreak Random Packet, 3 ft., 25 cents each, $20.00 per hundred. Perennials $1.00 per dozen. Many bargains for this spring. Send for catalogue. Alberta Nurseries, Bowden, Alberta.

SELLING SURPLUS STOCK—RED RASPberries, 50c, 12 plants; Saskatoons, 50c, 12 plants; Black Currants, $1.00 12 plants; Gooseberries, Montons, $1.00 12 plants. The Norseman Nursery, Delia, Alta.

POTATOES

SEED POTATOES, GOVERNMENT INSPECted, Netted Gem, 75c bushel. Leslie Green, Clive, Alberta.

FISH

YOU WILL WANT OUR LATEST ILLUStrated price list of new, winter-caught fresh water fish before ordering your winter's supply. A post card will bring it. Big River Consolidated Fisheries Ltd., Big River, Sask.

REMNANTS

3 LBS. PRINTS, SILK OR VELVET $3.50, A. McCleary Co. Chatham, Ontario

SUGAR

ALBERTA CONSUMERS ALWAYS SPECIFY Alberta Sugar. The home product of our neighbor farmers—pure, always available. Sac grain, sparkling. Tell your grocer—Alberta Sugar on every order.

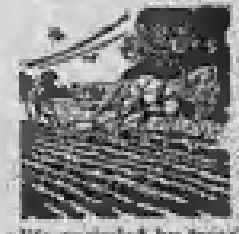
UPHOLSTERING

MAKING AND REMAKING CHESTERfields and Chairs, also draping windows is our business. Write our Decorating Department for suggestions. Thornton & Perkins, 10025 Jasper Ave., Edmonton. (Opposite Corona Hotel).

TOBACCO

SEND $1.00, RECEIVE POSTPAID THREE pounds western special mixed leaf scrap tobacco, or one pound western special. Cut or coarse cut tobacco. Calgary Tobacco Company, Calgary, Alta.

Working with Truss



—is objectional, even dangerous.

The truss is a make-shift, a mere prop against a collapsing wall.

When necessity demands, can you rely on it? You know you cannot. Why then, resign yourself to a life encircled by treacherous bands of steel or rubber?

Stacks of sworn endorsements report success by using Stuart's Adhesif Plapao-Pads—without delay from work.

Plapao-Pads cling to the body without straps, buckles or springs. Easy to apply—economical and comfortable.

Convince yourself by actually testing Plapao at our expense. Send coupon today.

Just fill in and mail "PLAPAO"

FREE! TRIAL SPEEDILY

MAIL COUPON BELOW TODAY

Plapao Laboratories, Inc.,
371 Stuart Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Send me FREE Trial Plapao and 48-page book on Ruptures. No charge for this now or later.

Name

Address

ASSOCIATED
IN THE
CO-OPERATIVE DISTRIBUTION
OF
RED HEAD PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Finest Quality of Oils and Greases

Every Grade of Fuel Oils

ALBERTA OIL CONSUMERS CO-OPERATIVE LTD.

Operating a line of Farmer Owned Fuel and Lubricating Oil Bulk Stations in many parts of the Province

HEAD OFFICE:
LOUGHEED BLDG., CALGARY

GREAT WEST DISTRIBUTORS LTD.

Warehouses and Plants in Calgary, Edmonton, Turner Valley (East Crest) and Coutts, also other centres throughout the Province.

Operating a fleet of large trucks giving service to U.F.A. Co-operatives and Locals

CALGARY ... and ... EDMONTON

The U.F.A. Co-operative Committee

Announces that

All U.F.A. Co-operative Associations and U.F.A. Locals and Members buying Red Head Fuel and Lubricating Oils through these agencies or through the Committee will

PARTICIPATE IN PATRONAGE DIVIDENDS

U.F.A. Central Office — Lougheed Building, Calgary

Printed for The U.F.A. Limited at the office of the Alberton Job Press Limited, 210-8th Avenue East, Calgary, Alberta